

# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

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SIXPENCE.



THE ARRIVAL OF THE CZAR AND CZARITSA AT DUNKIRK, SEPTEMBER 18: THE MAYOR PRESENTING BREAD AND SALT TO THEIR MAJESTIES.

DRAWN BY G. AMATO.

## OUR NOTE BOOK.

BY L. F. AUSTIN.

Many people are still inventing schemes for terrorising the Anarchists. I have read letters in the newspapers gravely justifying torture. One writer proposes that a spacious and precipitous island shall be selected as near as possible to the Antarctic Circle, and that Anarchists shall there be marooned, to carry out their principles for their own exclusive benefit. It appears that anybody who gives expression to "anti-social" views is to be qualified as a subject for this experiment. I say nothing about the difficulty of commanding it to public opinion; but assuming that it were practicable, would it have any deterrent effect? The Antarctic island could not be more uncomfortable than New Caledonia under the French penal system; and yet transportation does not terrify the French criminal. As for torture, it was commonly inflicted in bygone ages for the crime of regicide; yet it had no terrors for Damiens and Ravaillac. The assassin of Henri Quatre endured the most frightful torments with serenity. He was a fanatic; and if you give fanaticism the opportunity of showing that its fortitude is proof against agonising pain, where is your moral advantage?

A correspondent assures me that the Anarchist is a martyr in his own eyes only when he is punished by "tyrants" and "despots," and that if he were lynched, "his title to martyrdom would not be quite so clear." Why not? What distinction exists for him between the mob that would tear him to pieces and the judicial executioners? He would no more admit that "the people," of whose wrongs he imagines himself the avenger, are represented by lynchers than that their verdict is delivered by twelve jurymen. My correspondent does not grasp the fact that Anarchists reject all our symbols of popular authority. Nor does he perceive that if the penalty of lynching is just for the Anarchist, it should be just for any murderer. He says it "inspires fear, which is absent from our modern painless system of execution, and, above all, it gives no opportunity for the assassin to pose before the world." On this principle negroes in the Southern States have been burnt alive; but the kind of crime for which they suffered is not extirpated, and I have never met an American who was proud of this method of justice.

Society stands for law, and to fling law aside in a burst of frenzy because the Anarchists recognise no law would be a curious way of upholding civilisation. Many people cling to the idea that vanity must be the motive of Anarchist crime. Let the criminal be isolated, they say, tried in secret, never mentioned in the newspapers, condemned to oblivion from the instant the murderous blow is struck. Then he will be unable to "pose," the stimulus to vanity will be lacking, and Anarchism will die of the public indifference. For child-like simplicity this plan takes the palm. A Sovereign or a Chief Magistrate is assassinated, and nobody is to manifest the smallest curiosity about the murderer. The newspapers will not ferret out his name or publish his photograph. He will disappear like the Man in the Iron Mask, and the world of readers will be interested in every criminal except him. The secrecy of the trial will be so profound that the lawyers will carry his name and antecedents locked in their bosoms to the grave. Sir Herbert Maxwell pleads in the *Spectator* for a Bastille for Anarchists, and seems to imagine that the old *lettre de cachet* was efficacious because no one wanted to know what had become of the victims. In his new Bastille he will have to make ample provision for inquisitive editors.

Just when we thought that the mystery of the Man in the Iron Mask was comfortably unravelled, Mr. Lang has started a fresh whirl of conjecture about a contemporary of Mattioli's, a certain valet who paid the familiar penalty of the time for being supposed to know too much. What he was suspected of knowing, Mr. Lang cannot even guess, and suggests that the poor valet himself had not the ghost of an idea. When a paternal Government, inspired by Sir Herbert Maxwell, begins to lock up journalists lest they should encourage the posing of Anarchists, you may depend that some innocent persons will be forced to wear "iron" masks in dungeons. The editor of a journal for the suppression of a flesh diet will be snatched from the bosom of his family, and forgotten for two or three centuries. Then somebody will light upon an ancient memorandum of the food supplied to State prisoners, and it will be noticed that one of them ate nothing but parsley. On this evidence will rise ingenious theories as to the importance of the captive. What had he done? Was parsley a personal hobby or the rigour of prison discipline? It will be discovered that on a certain date a blameless vegetarian disappeared from the circles of free citizens. Pamphlets will flourish on that clue. But other pamphlets will demonstrate the absurdity of connecting parsley with a political offence; and the mystery will deepen, and the British Museum will have a new block of buildings to hold the literature of the subject.

In Paris last week there were moments when I wanted to consign some of my fellow-creatures to dungeons. The

city glowed in the soft radiance of this Indian summer. I have never seen Paris so beautiful or so subdued. "He cometh not," she said, but without the despair of Mariana, who wished that she were dead. It was a dignified melancholy that would not stoop to invective or even reproach. The Czar came not, and Paris gracefully drooped. Even the cabmen lost their wonted air of Roman charioteers, and were grateful for the most modest gratuity. Of animus against the foreigner there was no trace. I saw nothing of it until I came home and found a postcard from an Irish correspondent who is fond of writing postcards. He wrote: "It is always so very funny to hear a foreigner like you lecturing representative Englishmen on true patriotism." Yes; but think of my feelings when, gay and debonair, I entered the club after a spell of travel, and had this denunciation of my birth handed to me by the porter! I sat down in the hall and wept. But it might have been worse. Luckily I was not born in China, for, of course, that would have made me a Chinaman, and my Irish critic would have scornfully pinned that damning postcard to my imaginary pigtail.

But it is not on the tail of his coat I want to tread. The people I selected for prison treatment in Paris were automobilists, who spoilt the pensive charm of the city with a hoot, and a whirr, and a vile odour. A motor-car, unlovely as it is, can be driven rationally, and with a humane consideration for the world in general; but the Paris automobilist reminded me of the Martians in Mr. Wells's story, and their infernal apparatus for crushing mankind. Mr. Wells has pictured England traversed by great broad tracks for motor traffic, and railways superseded except for transport of heavy goods. Such a development of locomotion will have its blessed uses, and the divorce of use from beauty is inevitable. I suppose a few lovely lanes will always remain for the foolish pedestrian and the obsolete dogcart. But the automobilist is the Terrorist of this revolution, not its sober pioneer. Speed is for him a selfish delirium, and if this could be chastened by a sojourn in the Bastille, I should welcome that revival of despotism.

An allusion in the "Note Book" to snuff has brought me this: "Some old snuff-takers, I believe, still employ a small horn spoon to convey the precious particles to their nostrils. At a banquet in Edinburgh the attention of the chairman was drawn to a gentleman of the ancient school who had a remarkable snuff-box with one of these spoons. The box was handed round, and much admired, and several members of the company put the spoon to its primitive use with a pleasant sense of keeping up old customs. Presently the owner challenged them to guess what the spoon was made of. Vainly they tried fish and fowl, the tusk of the elephant, the horn of the mountain-goat, and were not a little startled when the old gentleman told them with a pleasant smile that the spoon was human. It was made from the wristbone of a notorious murderer who had been hanged about forty years before. If you chance to find yourself in the family tomb, like Juliet, you may be sufficiently excited to talk about playing with the thigh-bones of your ancestors. After all, they are your own kith and kin, and have not done anything of which you need be ashamed. But to toy at the dinner-table with the wristbone of a man who was righteously hanged, and to use it as a spoon for taking snuff—these are experiences that might well chill the after-dinner geniality even of Scotsmen, familiar as they are with the uncanny."

But I have had a more startling sensation. Wrapt in the belief that King Alfred deserves all that Lord Rosebery so eloquently said of him, I looked into a pamphlet, entitled "Was Alfred King of England?" sent to me by the author. The question seemed to imply a doubt; but I was not prepared for this: "I shall point out that not only had Alfred no claims whatever to the title of 'the Great,' but that he was merely a Roman pretender, and never succeeded to the English throne. And we may assure ourselves that the entire story has been built up little by little during the past thousand years with the view of furthering the aims and ambitions of the Papal power." So that celebration at Winchester was artfully contrived by Cardinal Vaughan, with whom, no doubt, Lord Rosebery acted in collusion. Now you perceive why he holds aloof from party politics. He is engaged in an enterprise of far greater pith and moment. The public will be stunned by this revelation. That weird snuff-spoon is as nothing to it. It is as if we had fondled some relic of our Alfred, and then discovered that this was made from a Pope's toe!

Mr. John Hollingshead, an old and keen observer of London, makes this interesting note in the Manchester *Umpire* on the Cockney dialect: "Charles Dickens wrote a Cockney dialect largely invented by himself, and drawn from that corner of the stage where he found Sam Weller in an old Surrey farce called 'The Boarding-House.'" Mr. Hollingshead suggests that the dialect we know is of later growth, and will be succeeded by a speech equally picturesque. May Barry Pain live to catch its infant lisp!

## THE PLAYHOUSES.

MR. PINERO'S "IRIS," AT THE GARRICK.

It is regrettable that Mr. Pinero should linger in the stuffy atmosphere of the smart set and the frail woman; it is plain that a play which occupies five acts in expounding, and divides two of those into three episodes each, suffers from undue length and slow development. It is questionable, too, whether our master-playwright's latest heroine, a weak girl who embraces vice from sheer love of luxury, was worth serious treatment, or, at least, could be made convincing save in a long analytical novel; and there is no doubt that Iris, a creature positively will-less, and therefore hard to express, is never sufficiently individualised and explained. On the other hand, Mr. Pinero's sombre but profoundly interesting drama has the one transcendent virtue of courage—it moves in the later acts rapidly, almost brutally, to a conclusion which is as right as it is unexpected. Iris's situation is not solved by the conventional device of Mrs. Tanqueray's suicide, Mrs. Ebbesmith's conversion, or Mrs. Fraser's episcopal benediction. Rejected by the youthful fiancé she has deceived, turned out of doors by the hot-blooded millionaire whose protection she has accepted for money, she disappears into the night, and her fate, you say, is the harsh justice, the cruel logic, of life. Indeed, there is palpitating, vital drama in many of Mr. Pinero's scenes: the passionate first farewell of the lovers, and their painful later meeting; the animal rage of the rich Spanish Jew as he nearly strangles his mistress, and at the play's end wrecks her pretty home. Mr. Oscar Asche endows this calculating villain with the splendid vitality of an Othello, and he finds an admirable foil in Mr. Bryant, a very sincere and youthful hero. And if Miss Fay Davis's virginal air and temperamental lack of variety prevent her compassing all the complex emotions of Iris the sinner, her more innocent young widow is made delightfully winning and pathetically affecting. Nor is Mr. Pinero less well served by Mr. Dion Boucicault and other clever players who are called upon to realise the author's humorous and careful sketches of minor social types.

## "THE GREAT MILLIONAIRE," AT DRURY LANE.

So well sustained is the story of "The Great Millionaire," so neatly does Mr. Raleigh dovetail into his scheme solid sets of country and town, that it is a pity that on the first night his sensational motor-car race was not staged till nearly midnight. Probably no conceivable financier could, like his, arrange alone a corner in wheat, and create a bread famine. Still, the author's idea was gigantesque, and his millionaire, who in combating society almost starves his long-sought daughter, makes (in the person of the sonorous Mr. Fulton) a grandiose and pathetic figure. Frequenters of the Lane, of course, enjoyed most the realistic representations of the Guildhall and the Carlton Hotel, but the most affecting scenes of the play concern the fortunes of an old gipsy couple, condemned respectively to the hospital and the workhouse. By suppressing the sentimental interest (for the childish heroine, Miss Wilkinson, and the dashing spendthrift peer, Mr. Farren Soutar, have never to make love), and by subordinating the villain—a treacherous secretary—Mr. Raleigh has still further reformed Drurydrama. Still, his millionaire points an excellent moral.

## "MISS BROWN," REVIVED AT THE COURT.

At the Court is revived a farce written by Robert Buchanan and Charles Marlowe, and entitled "The Strange Adventures of Miss Brown." It is a farce replete with the time-honoured humours that follow of necessity on the attempt made by a cavalry officer who has married a ward of Chancery to escape the penalties of his position by passing himself off as a giggling schoolgirl. There is nothing to be said of the piece save that it falls in with the prevailing stage fashion—witness the success of "Charley's Aunt" and of "Are You a Mason?"; that its heroine is very brightly and naturally played by Miss Joan Burnett; and that Mr. R. C. Herz, who follows Mr. Fred Kerr in the rôle of the masquerading officer, makes not the slightest attempt to suggest femininity either in speech or gait.

Mr. Elliot Stock is producing a facsimile of the celebrated Alfred Jewel, which is deposited in the Ashmolean Museum at Oxford. The jewel is of priceless value as a historic relic, as well as a fine specimen of artistic metal-work of the Saxon period. Its chief interest, however, to most Englishmen will be the fact of its having belonged to one of the earliest and greatest makers of England, and that its identity is absolutely authentic. This jewel, which we illustrated in a recent issue, was found in 1693 at Newton Park, some distance north of Athelney Abbey, in Somersetshire, near the junction of the Parrett and the Thone. The form is that of a battledore; the obverse is faced with an oval plate of rock-crystal four-tenths of an inch thick. The edge is bevelled towards the front, and contains the legend: "Aelfred me heht gewyrcan"—that is, "Aelfred me ordered to be wrought." The gem terminates in a grotesque figure, representing on the obverse the head of some sea-monster, probably (says Dr. Musgrave) a dolphin.

## THE CZAR IN FRANCE.

France, practical amid her manifestations of rejoicing, was determined to show her illustrious guest, the Czar, that she possessed not only a fleet but an army "in being," and in her endeavour she may be held to have succeeded. About ten o'clock on the morning of Sept. 18, President Loubet, accompanied by M. Delcassé, M. Waldeck-Rousseau, M. Deschanel, Admiral Gervais, and other prominent officials, left Dunkirk on board the gun-boat *Cassini* to meet the imperial party on board the *Standart*. According to the programme, the Czar and Czaritsa were to review to French fleet from on board the *Cassini*, but the sea was too rough to permit of their passing from one vessel to the other. Their Imperial Majesties therefore sailed between the two lines of war-ships in the *Standart*, on board which M. Loubet had already gone. As the Russian yacht passed, the French ships were manned, and salutes were fired. The *Cassini*, with the President, afterwards returned to Dunkirk Harbour, where the *Standart* at length arrived some two hours after the prearranged time. M. Loubet welcomed the illustrious visitors in the name of France, and introduced the Ministers. M. Dumont, Mayor of Dunkirk, then presented bread and salt, and to the Czaritsa the ladies of the town offered bouquets, and the fisher-women a golden fish with diamond eyes. Under a beautiful canopy stretching from the quayside to the Chamber of Commerce, the visitors were conducted to luncheon, at which President Loubet gave the toast of welcome, at the same time drinking to the Emperor and Empress, their family, and the Russian Navy. He also thanked the Czar for the honour he had just done the French Navy. The Czar returned the compliment, drinking to the prosperity of France, of its President, and fleet. Both the Emperor and M. Loubet alluded to the friendly meeting of the French and Russian fleets in Eastern waters. From Dunkirk the royal visitors proceeded to Compiègne, where they arrived at five minutes to eight in the evening. The railway-line was guarded throughout its entire length, each sentinel being in view of his next neighbour. The rails were thoroughly tested before the passage of the train. At every point of vantage the progress was watched by cheering crowds, whose salutes the Czar and Czaritsa acknowledged. The following day saw the great military review at Vitry-de-Reims before the Emperor and Empress. Four army corps, numbering 120,000 men, under General Brugère, paraded before their Imperial Majesties. Towards the close of the day's proceedings, the Czar inspected a new quick-firing field-gun, which was explained to his Majesty by the Lieutenant in charge. At the Czar's request the piece was fired, and his Majesty noted particularly the absence of recoil. At the state luncheon which followed the manoeuvres, the President and the Czar again exchanged compliments, this time with the army for subject.

The visit to Reims took place the same day. After the municipal reception, the Czar and Czaritsa proceeded to the Cathedral, where they were received at the main portal by Cardinal Langénieux, surrounded by the Canons. Under the Cardinal's guidance they made a tour of the historic building, inspecting its treasures. In the evening there were festivities and theatricals at Compiègne. During the reception M. Rostand, M. Jules Claretie, M. Bouguereau, and many distinguished literary and artistic people were presented. Sept. 20 was spent quietly at Compiègne. On the 21st there was another great review at Bétheny. The same afternoon their Majesties took their departure, the visit to the capital having been, to the great disappointment of the Parisians, abandoned. From Pagny-sur-Moselle, just as he was leaving French soil, the Czar sent a cordial telegram of thanks to M. Loubet.

## THE AMERICA CUP.

The America Cup, which this year celebrates its jubilee as an international trophy, was given in 1851 by the Royal Yacht Squadron for a race round the Isle of Wight, mainly in order that the *America*, which had just arrived, should have a fair chance of meeting her English rivals, from whom she differed considerably, both in the shape and size of her bow, and in the manner in which her sails were set. In due course the race was sailed, and the *America* finished eighteen minutes ahead of the nearest of her fourteen rivals. Six years later the Cup was presented to the New York Yacht Club as a perpetual international challenge cup, and in 1870 the first English challenge was sent by the owner of the schooner *Cambria*. Twenty-three yachts started for the race, the winner being the American schooner *Magic*, the *Cambria* finishing eighth. The year following, the same owner, Mr. J. Ashbury, again challenged, and sailed his schooner *Livonia* five times against two American yachts, winning, however, only one of the races. Canada made the third and fourth unsuccessful attempts in 1876 and 1881, and in 1885 Sir Richard Sutton's *Genesta* challenged, but was beaten by the *Puritan* in both races sailed. Lieutenant Henn, of the Royal Navy, was the next to attempt the recovery of the Cup; but his yacht *Galatea* was as unsuccessful as her predecessors, and lost both races. The *Thistle*, at the time looked upon as the most dangerous challenger yet sent to America, was beaten by

the *Volunteer* twice in 1887. The eighth series of races took place in 1893 between Lord Dunraven's *Valkyrie II*. and the *Vigilant*, the former losing all three races; but on the last occasion finishing only twelve seconds behind her American rival. *Valkyrie III*. was equally unfortunate in 1895, and much controversy was caused by her disqualification for a foul in her second contest with the *Defender*. In 1899 Sir Thomas Lipton was the tenth challenger. On the first three occasions there was not sufficient wind for either of the yachts to finish within the time limit, and in the fourth fog and wind caused another postponement, and not a race was decided until the eighth attempt had been made. The first race the *Columbia* won by nearly a mile; in the second *Shamrock I*. broke her topmast almost immediately after the start; the third the English boat also lost.

## THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT MCKINLEY.

Our Illustration of Milburn House will recall the fact that there President McKinley was taken immediately after he was wounded, and that there he died, after most people, at all events, had begun to believe that the danger was past. The streets near the house were barred with ropes, so that no unauthorised person could approach, and soldiers were bivouacked opposite. Another of our Illustrations shows the X-ray machine, about the non-use of which so much discussion has been raised both here and in America. Others, the President's visit to the Niagara Falls on the afternoon of the day on which he was shot; the President speaking in the Exhibition Grounds on the same day; and his departure from the Stadium for the Hall of Music a few moments only before he was fired at; yet another photograph showing the platform on which he was standing when struck down. On Sept. 24, after a two days trial, Czolgosz was found guilty of murder in the first degree.

## THE ALFRED MILLENARY

Alfred, whom Layamon sang of as "England's Darling," had no passing fame, as the millenary commemoration in his city of Winchester abundantly shows. "He was a King, a true King, the guide, the leader, the father of his people." That was the heart of the eulogium pronounced by Lord Rosebery and accepted by the general verdict of history. The city of Winchester—that strangely altered place in which the King would have recognised the Wessex standards flying on the Abbey House, and perhaps little else—put out all its bravery in honour of the festival and of the guests it drew from all parts. Among others present at the luncheon were the Archbishop of Canterbury, who put Alfred "on a level with the Queen we have lately lost"; the Bishop of Winchester, who blessed him as the embodiment of "English ideals"; General Rockwell, who, on behalf of Americans, claimed Alfred as their King as much as he is ours; Lord Brassey, who proposed the novel toast of "King Alfred and the Navy"; Lord Avebury; the Lord Mayor of London, who claimed Alfred as the founder of London municipal life; and the Lord Provost of Edinburgh. Perhaps King Alfred did, in all these matters, fashion greater than he knew. In Lord Rosebery's words, he was "one of those predestined beings who seem unconsciously to fashion the destinies and mark the milestones of the world." The medals distributed by Lord Rosebery in honour of the day will be long treasured; but the great mark of the commemoration, a veritable milestone, is the statue of King Alfred, which his Lordship unveiled on Sept. 20.

The American members of the Methodist Ecumenical Conference began to disperse at the beginning of last week, and many were unable to remain for the memorial services for the late President McKinley. The steamers which left Liverpool last Wednesday and Saturday carried many Methodist passengers. There is a general feeling that the conference was in all respects a success, and that it will have practical results amongst Methodists, both in this country and in America.

The *English Illustrated Magazine* has been sold by Messrs. Ingram Brothers to Mr. T. Fisher Unwin. Under the new proprietor this well-known periodical will maintain the high reputation for literary and artistic excellence which it enjoyed under its former editor, Mr. Bruce S. Ingram. Contributions and letters to the *English Illustrated Magazine* should no longer be addressed to 198, Strand, but to 11, Paternoster Buildings, E.C. The October number will be the first to be issued under the new management.

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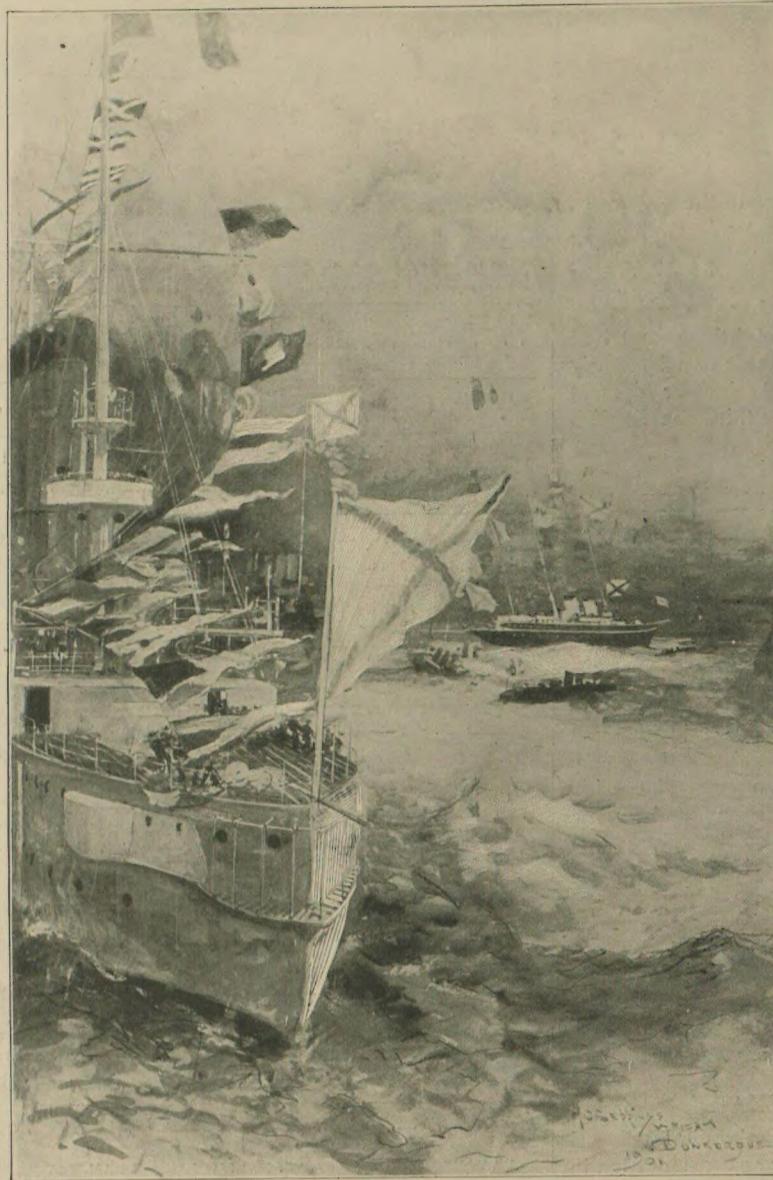
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THE APPROACH TO DUNKIRK: RUSSIAN VESSELS DRESSED IN HONOUR OF FRANCE  
BY THE CZAR'S COMMAND.

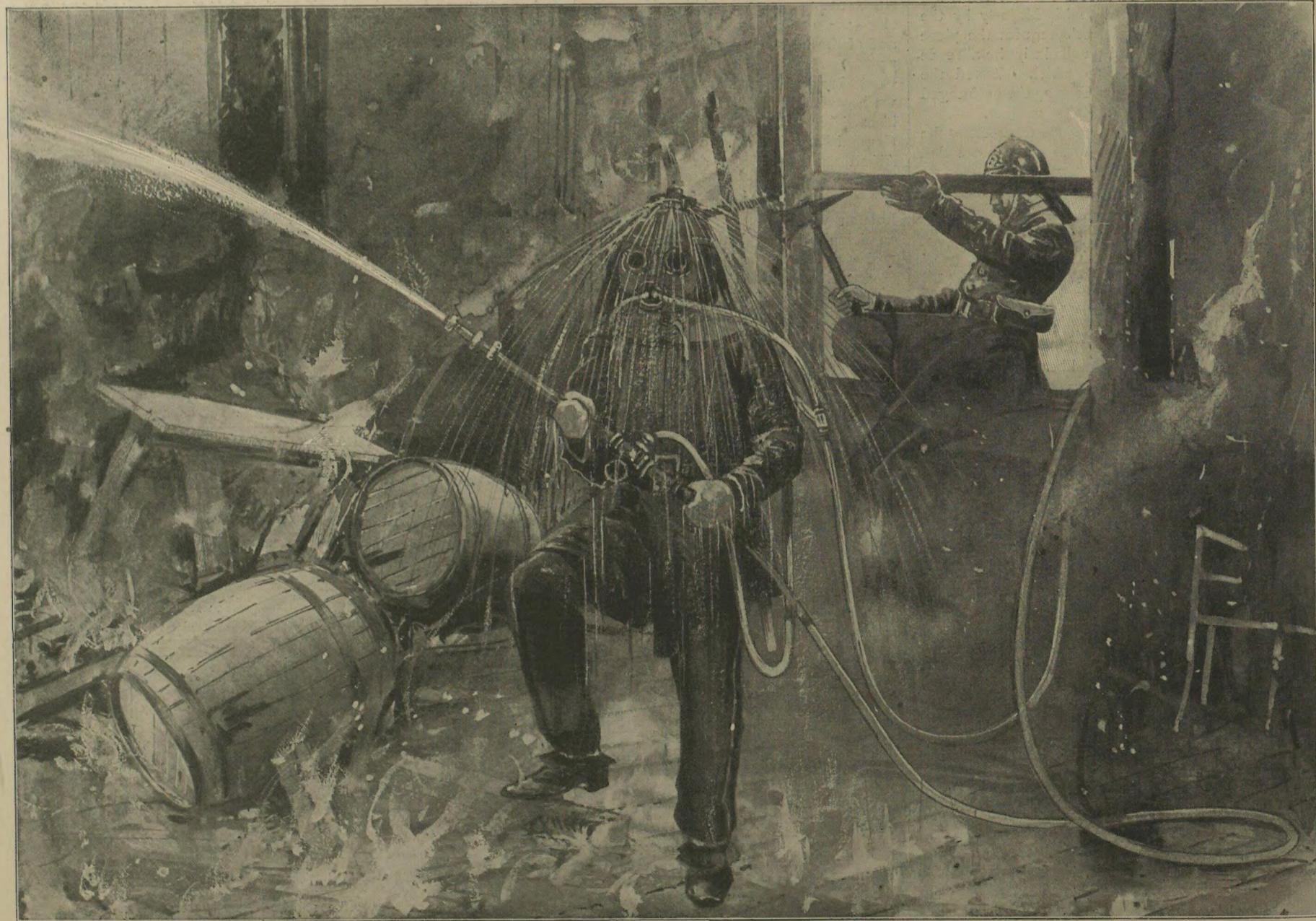
DRAWN BY H. C. SEPPINGS WRIGHT, OUR SPECIAL ARTIST AT DUNKIRK.



HOISTING THE RUSSIAN IMPERIAL FLAG OVER THE ENTRANCE OF THE PALACE  
AT COMPIÈGNE.

DRAWN BY GEORGES SCOTT.

THE CZAR'S VISIT TO FRANCE.

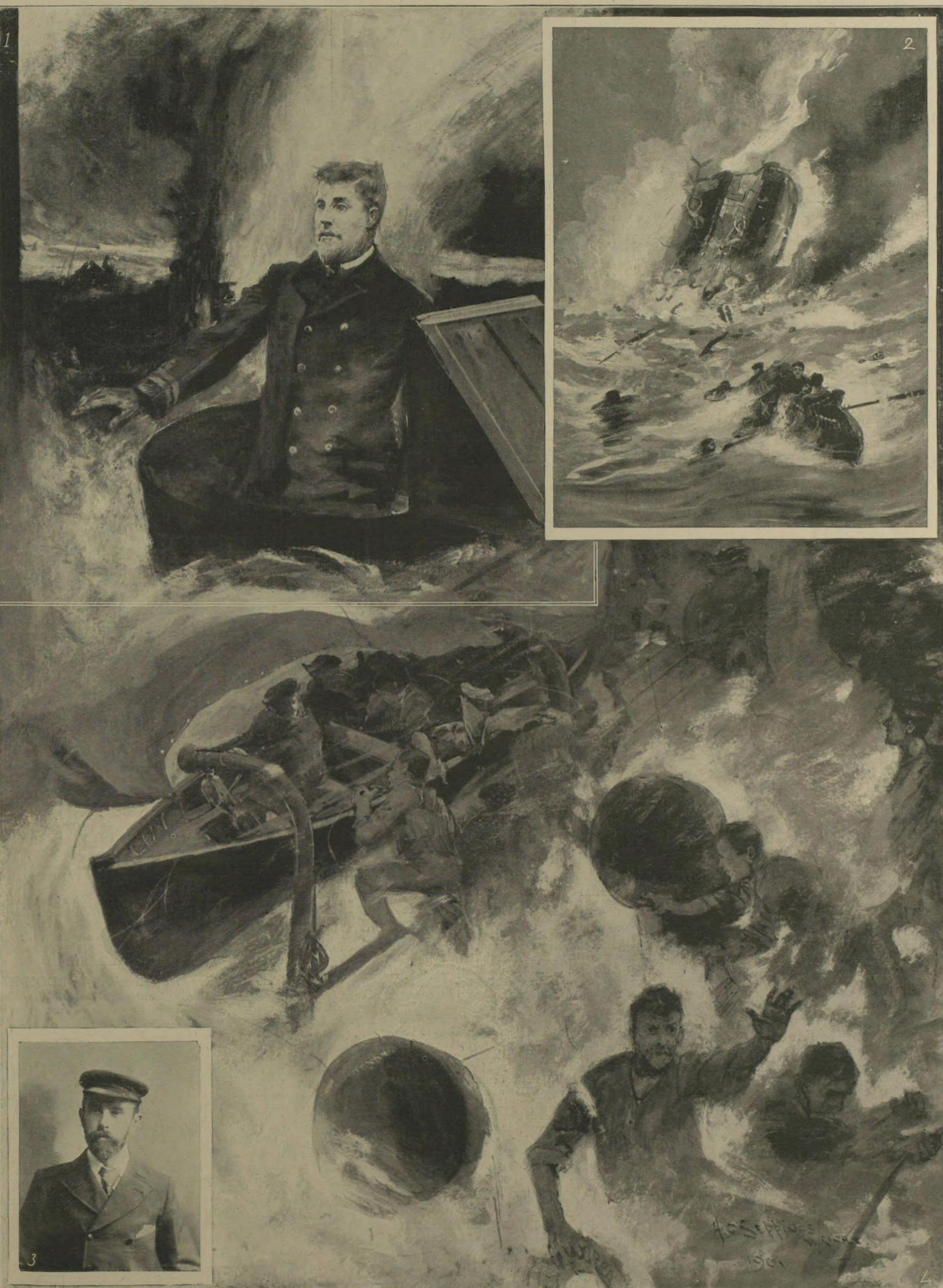


A NEW FIREMAN'S DRESS EXHIBITED AT ALTONA.

*To the smoke-cap, air is conveyed by tubes connected with an air-pump, and, as a further protection, a jet of water is led from the hose to the crown of the helmet, whence it is sprayed like a veil over and around the fireman.*

THE WRECK OF THE TORPEDO-BOAT DESTROYER "COBRA," ON SEPTEMBER 18.

DRAWN BY OUR SPECIAL ARTISTS, F. T. JANE AND H. C. SEPPINGS WRIGHT, FROM MATERIALS SUPPLIED BY SURVIVORS.



1. THE DEATH OF THE COMMANDER, LIEUTENANT A. W. BOSWORTH SMITH, R.N.

3. MR. ROBERT BARNARD, MANAGER OF THE PARSONS TURBINE COMPANY (DROWNED).

*Photograph by West and Son.*

2. THE SINKING OF THE DESTROYER: THE TWO ENDS ROSE, CAME TOGETHER WITH A CRASH, AND THE BOAT DISAPPEARED IN A CLOUD OF STEAM.

4. THE SCENE IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE DISASTER: THE RUSH FOR THE WHALE-BOAT.

## OUR ILLUSTRATIONS.

## KING EDWARD'S RETURN.

On Saturday, Sept. 21, King Edward and Queen Alexandra lunched on board the Russian imperial yacht *Tsarnita*, bidding farewell to the Duke and Duchess of Oldenburg and Prince Nicholas of Greece. On Monday, their Majesties, accompanied by the whole of the Danish royal family, proceeded to Elsinore, where they received a great ovation from the municipal authorities and from the townspeople. The royal party were entertained to luncheon on the *Osborne*, and in the afternoon his Majesty's yacht set sail for Kiel, whence the King and Queen proceeded overland to Flushing, where was waiting his Majesty's new yacht *Victoria and Albert*, commanded by Commodore the Hon. Hedworth Lambton, and escorted by the first-class cruiser *St. George* and the Medway destroyer instructional flotilla. The King arrived in London on Wednesday, and held a Council on Thursday. Princess Christian has returned from the Continent. The children of the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York have returned from Osborne, and are expected to spend October at Balmoral.

## THE WRECK OF THE "COBRA."

The turbine torpedo-boat destroyer *Cobra* was wrecked in a heavy sea near the Outer Dowsing Shoal, off the Lincolnshire coast, at 7.30 on the morning of Sept. 18, while on her way from the contractor's yard on the Tyne to Portsmouth, under a navigating crew commanded by Lieutenant A. W. Bosworth Smith. The vessel struck amidships, and the crew had just time to get on deck when she broke in two fore and aft. The order was given to launch the boats, but there was so little time that the collapsible boats could not be opened. The dingey entered the water with her canvas cover on, and there is little doubt that this enabled her to float, while the whale-boat, which was also lowered, filled. The survivors, who number twelve, and include Chief Engineer Percey, swam to the dingey and, ripping open the canvas, climbed into her one by one. These were picked up some ten hours later by the P. and O. steam-ship *Harlington*, bound for Middlesbrough. Lieutenant Bosworth Smith stayed at his post on the bridge till the end, Chief Engineer Percey remaining with him until the last moment, when he jumped into the sea, and was picked up by the men in the dingey. There were on board when the vessel struck fifty-one officers and men of the Navy and twenty of the contractor's men, together with Mr. Sandison, the engineering manager of Messrs. W. G. Armstrong, Whitworth, and Co., and Mr. Robert Bernard, the manager of Messrs. Parsons' works. The *Cobra* was a sister-ship to the *Viper*, which was wrecked during the recent manoeuvres, and was 223 $\frac{1}{2}$  ft. long, 20 $\frac{1}{2}$  ft. broad, and 13 $\frac{1}{2}$  ft. in depth. She was capable of making a speed of thirty-five knots. Her armament was formed of one 12-pounder gun, five 6-pounders, and two Maxims. It was stated that at the time of the disaster the vessel was going "dead slow." On Sept. 23 three of the victims were interred with full naval honours at Grimsby. A detachment from the French gun boat *Ibis* took part in the ceremony.

## THE NEW BISHOP OF NATAL.

The Right Rev. Frederic Samuel Baines, the new Bishop of Natal, is no stranger to South Africa. Only last year he ended a two years' tenure of the post of Commissioner to the Bishop whom he now appropriately succeeds.

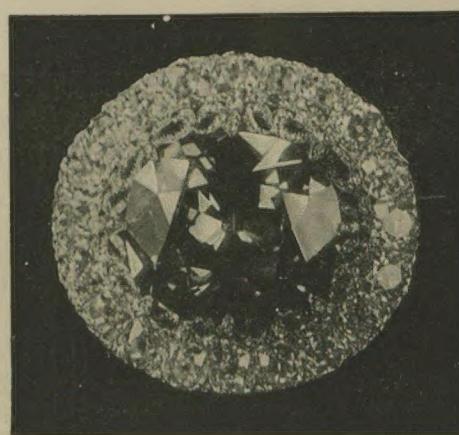
After passing through University College, Oxford, he was ordained by the Bishop of Ripon, and accepted duty as curate of Holy Trinity Church, Leeds. Three years later he was appointed Vicar of St. Cuthbert's, Hunslet, Leeds. This was in 1885. In 1893 the future Bishop went to South Africa as Canon of Maritzburg and Archdeacon of Durban. Alfred Ellis and Walery, of Baker Street.

## THE RIOTS AT GRIMSBY.

The lock-out of the men of the Grimsby trawl-boats led to a serious riot in the town on Sept. 18. The Owners' Federation was sitting to consider the men's decision on the previous day, and Mr. Alderman G. Doughty, M.P., addressed the crowd which had gathered outside the new offices in a speech which was continually interrupted. Mr. Alderman Smethurst met with a similar reception, and shortly afterwards, it is said on an employé of the

## THE HOPE DIAMOND.

Our Illustration gives a full-size reproduction of the famous Hope Blue Diamond, which is again being brought into prominence by the fact that the present



THE HOPE BLUE DIAMOND,

FOR THE SALE OF WHICH LORD FRANCIS HOPE HAS OBTAINED AN ORDER OF THE COURT.

owner, Lord Francis Hope, obtained last month an Order of the Court authorising him to sell the jewel. On account of its size, colour, and interesting history, this diamond is considered unique amongst all existing jewels of the world, not excepting those belonging to European or Eastern royalties. The jewel, which is now set in the form of a brooch, is of a deep sapphire blue, and of the greatest brilliancy and purity. No other diamond of this rich colour has ever been discovered. It is believed that this gem is part of the same stone which weighed in the rough 112 carats, and was bought in India in 1642 by M. Tavernier, the well-known French

Federation offending the men; the riot began. Stones were thrown, and a dash made for the offices. The officials escaped to the roof after locking the doors, and a number of them made their way into adjacent premises by means of a skylight, and so reached the street. The sacking of the offices had already commenced; the interior of the premises was completely wrecked. It was then found that the place was on fire, but the flames were speedily put out by the Dock and the Borough Fire Brigades. On the arrival of a strong body of police the mob was persuaded to move away. In the evening, however, the rioters again became active, but were dispersed by the police. On the next morning the men marched to the old offices of the Federation, and after breaking the windows, attempted to enter, but were stopped by the police. They then made a rush for Messrs. Doughty's, and would doubtless have wrecked their offices, had not Mr. Wood, the District Secretary of the Leeds Branch of the National Gasworkers and General Labourers' Union, addressed them, and appealed to them to cease rioting. At this juncture soldiers were called from Lincoln, and two hundred police from Sheffield. The latter were marched along Fishdocks Road to the offices of the chairman of the Owners' Federation, where a large crowd was gathered, and charged the men with their truncheons. The Riot Act was read by Mr. Joseph Hewson, J.P. The gun-boats *Hearty*, *Alarm*, and *Onyx* were ordered to lie off the town. The men were willing to go to sea on the owners' terms, pending arbitration, but to this the owners would not agree.

## INCIDENTS OF THE WAR.

Late in the afternoon of July 12 a party of fifty men of the Royal Irish Rifles Mounted Infantry (belonging to Colonel Western's column), under Lieutenants Low and Davenport, surprised 250 Boers at a farmhouse on Klip Spruit, near Klerksdorp. The Boers were so surprised at the sudden appearance of our troops that they hardly waited to fire a shot, but fled immediately, although they outnumbered our men by five to one. The mounted infantry charged the farm, firing from their horses, and killed two Boers, whose bodies were found next day, darkness having prevented pursuit. There were no casualties on our side. A Boer who had been present was captured a day or two afterwards. This man, when asked the reason of the enemy's peculiar and unexpected behaviour, replied that they did not know what to do, as there were no officers with them. All were armed except one man. We also give illustrations of incidents in one of General Walter Kitchener's marches. On one occasion 16,000 captured sheep, to drive which impeded the rearguard, had to be slaughtered. The other picture is of Boer women and children in the British camp.

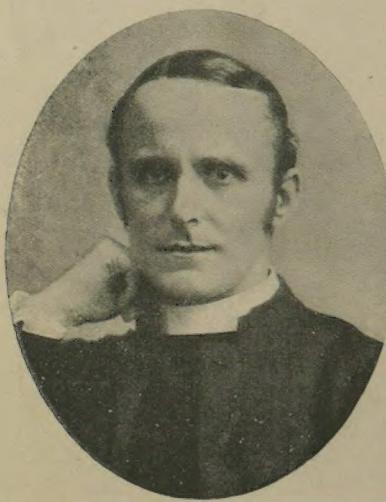
## ACCIDENT TO MARCONI'S APPARATUS.

During a severe gale of wind on Sept. 17 Mr. Marconi's installation for wireless telegraphy at Mullion, Cornwall, was badly damaged. The collapse occurred about one o'clock in the afternoon. Most of the poles were blown down, and one of them penetrated the house. Only a few

minutes before the accident the workmen had left the building. Fortunately no one was injured.

## THE LATE LIEUTENANT GURDON-REBOW.

Lieutenant Martin Gurdon-Rebow, of the Grenadier Guards, whose death in South Africa was recently reported from Naauwpoort, was promoted to Lieutenant at the end of 1898. On Sept. 16, a small party of men under Lieutenant Gurdon-Rebow marched out to search a farmhouse. On reaching the place, however, it was found to be empty. The command was then divided into three. Lieutenant Gurdon-Rebow took the nine men left with him to search another farm, but was attacked by a superior force of the enemy. In the fight that ensued three men were wounded and one killed. Lieutenant Gurdon-Rebow refused to surrender when called upon, and was thereupon shot dead at short range.



Photo, Fry, Brighton.  
DR. F. S. BAINES,  
New Bishop of Natal.

Shortly afterwards he became incumbent of St. Peter's, Maritzburg, and so continued for four years.



Photo, Lombardi and Co.  
LIEUTENANT M. GURDON-REBOW,  
Killed near Naauwpoort, September 16.

THE GUERRILLA WARFARE IN SOUTH AFRICA.



WITH GENERAL WALTER KITCHENER'S COLUMN AT SCHAPPENBERG: KILLING 16,000 SHEEP, WHICH IT WAS IMPOSSIBLE TO DRIVE.



WITH GENERAL WALTER KITCHENER'S COLUMN: BOER WOMEN AND CHILDREN BROUGHT INTO THE BRITISH CAMP AT ERMELO.



THE EJECTION ON JULY 12 OF 250 BOERS FROM A FARM NEAR KLERKS DORP BY FIFTY MEN OF THE ROYAL IRISH RIFLES MOUNTED INFANTRY.

FROM A SKETCH BY AN OFFICER.



KING EDWARD'S CONTINENTAL TOUR: HIS MAJESTY TAKING LEAVE OF THE KING OF SWEDEN AT HELSINGBORG, SEPTEMBER 20.

DRAWN BY A. FORESTIER, OUR SPECIAL ARTIST AT HELSINGBORG.

## Girls in Captivity.

## THE DRAWING MASTER.

By BARRY PAIN.

Illustrated by A. Forestier.

WE used at one time to have two men to teach us. One was the Rev. James Dilwater; he was married, and in any case he was a holy man and didn't count. The other was the drawing master, Mr. Claude Berlew.

Mr. Berlew was not married, and I don't think he was very holy. I have known two drawing masters besides Mr. Berlew, and I have talked to girls at other schools about drawing masters, and Mr. Berlew was not the usual sort. The usual sort is a rabbity humble kind of man, married and with heaps of children. He generally has a sandy-grey beard and wears paper cuff-protectors. He bites his nails and eats paregoric lozenges. Also, he cannot draw. I cannot draw, but I know it when I see it. Besides, if a man really could draw, he could do better by drawing than by teaching it. So, as a rule, girls do not respect drawing masters very much.

But Mr. Berlew was quite different. In spite of what took place between him and me, I am going to be perfectly fair and impartial about him. He was better dressed, better looking, and tidier than ordinary drawing masters. He looked rather like a smart Frenchman. The inside of the fingers of his right hand was stained yellow; but Anna Esthoven said that was only cigarettes, and would not wash off. You cannot blame a man for not washing off a thing that won't, can you? He really could draw splendidly, and he had a temper. I think we mostly respected him, and a good many of the girls were in a mortal terror of him.

His temper was queer. If I were teaching English Composition, which is what I am best at, I should lose my temper with pupils who were no good at it, and be nice to those that had some ability. Also, I should give more time to those who were more backward. That is good sense. He went just the other way round. To the absolute duffers he was polite in a tired kind of way, and never stopped long over their work. But if you were really good, he gave you a lot of his time and still more of his temper. Cecily Carrone, our prize angel, was also by far the best in the school at drawing and painting. She

loved it, and would do it out of school hours, just as if it wasn't a lesson. She got the drawing prize every time, and could have got it with her right hand tied behind her back and one eye shut. The lesson lasted an hour, and I have often seen him give nearly half the time to Cecily; but his rages with her were something awful. It was a common thing for her to burst into tears as soon as the lesson was over and she had got out of the room, and once or twice she cried while he was talking to her. Yet if you tried to comfort her by saying things against Mr. Berlew, you soon found you had made a mistake. She would not hear a word against him. She said he was the best teacher in the world, and really did know. She was only sorry that when she started she had

been taught by an old-fashioned woman who didn't know, and niggled, and said everything was very pretty. And if he got angry with bad work he was quite right; she got angry with it herself, even when she was doing it. He hardly ever praised her. If he said that she was "getting on to it"—and he wasn't often as enthusiastic as that—she was filled with joy, and wanted to give presents to girls who had no claim on her. And she loved those lessons, though she got such a lot of misery out of them. But I've often noticed that people who are given to art are queer in some way or other.

Jane Desborough and I started drawing in the same term. Jane started it because Theo did. Drawing is an extra, and Theo takes all the extras, because she is

so wealthy. I started it to oblige my father; he is a doctor in Harley Street, and he said that if I ever went in for science I should find it useful to be able to put down on paper what I saw. But I do not think it is very likely that I shall go in for science. It will probably be literature of rather a sarcastic kind. However, drawing seemed likely to give me an hour's comparative rest two mornings in the week, and I did not make any objection.

But the very first morning, I looked at Mr. Berlew, and he looked at me, and I felt certain there would be trouble between us. In the same way, when I first saw Fräulein, I knew we should have rows together. I suppose it is the same kind of thing as the falling in love at first sight, about which there is so much talk in books; only in my case it is the other way round.

I was put down at a desk with a lot of beginners and other duffers, and we all had free-hand drawing copies given us to do. In front were some girls who were drawing from a cast. Cecily sat by the window all by herself, with a real easel doing genuine painting—a lot of loose, noisy tulips in a bronze vase. Right away at the farther end of the class-room was Madame, giving her celebrated imitation of a lady absorbed in a book, when, as a matter of fact, she was watching us like a cat all the time.

I was not in a very good humour. Tulips in colours ought to be pretty



FORESTIER

"Take that off your board, please."

good fun, and I shouldn't have minded doing the cast, but I did not like free-hand drawing copies. The man who invented them must have had the meanest kind of mind. Some of them were vases and urns, and some of them were like a bit of wall-paper, but all of them had exactly the same trick—the right side was the same as the left, and you had to make the two match. Also, not one of them was the kind of thing that you would want to draw if you were left to yourself. After making the actual drawing copies, the man who invented them seems to have worried himself to find out something else which would make them more annoying, and help to freeze people off art. So he had printed at the foot of each of them: "The pupil must not resort to measurement."

I did not take any notice of that piece of idiocy. If you want to copy anything, you want to make it as like as possible as easily as possible. So I just took a long strip of paper and measured every little bit of the left side of the silly Grecian jampot that I was supposed to be drawing. I am absolutely certain that Mr. Berlew did not see me measuring, because he was busy with Cecily at the time. Presently, he came round the beginners' desk. He stopped only a few seconds with each girl, telling her where she was wrong and sometimes drawing a little bit himself. I noticed that he could draw without resting his hand on the board, and holding his pencil overhand or anyhow. I respected that, though I was going to have a row with him. When he came to me he just glanced at my drawing, which was half the Grecian jampot, and done exactly right. Then he said—

"Take that off your board, please."

I took it off, and he tore it in two. "Now," he said, "you can start afresh, without measuring this time."

My idea had been to let him praise me, and then tell him that I had measured it, and why I had done it. Then I should have got into an argument with him. But he didn't begin the way I had expected, and I hadn't got anything ready to go on with. So I just said nothing, and he went on to Jane Desborough, who was sitting next to me. I suppose it was too good, and he couldn't believe that I had done it without measuring. It would have been more cunning of me if I had made it just a very little wrong. Or perhaps he saw the dots that I made when I was measuring; the lines went over them, but they did show through a little, and anybody who was looking out for them might have spotted them. All he said to Jane Desborough was that she was not getting on very fast.

That was the truth. Jane Desborough is as lazy as she is beautiful, and that is saying a good deal. I do not suppose it will matter much to her. When a girl is as lovely as that, there is no occasion for her to know the Kings of Judah and Israel, or do free-hand drawing as well. Then he went on to lose his temper with the girls who were drawing from the cast, and to lose it rather more with poor Cecily. But from time to time he kept looking at me suspiciously. As that annoyed me, I began to pretend to be measuring again, and to be trying to hide it from him. At last he fell into the trap, and rushed round to where I was sitting. Then he saw that I was not measuring, and felt that he had got to say something. So he said: "You seem to have made up your mind to give as much trouble as possible."

I said I hadn't, and that I wanted to learn, and that I was sure I remembered everything he had told me about drawing that day. As he had not told me one single solitary thing, that smote him in the conscience. He said that I was making the left handle of the Etruscan pickle-jar concern rather too big, and went back to Cecily.

Just about then Jane Desborough fell asleep. She generally did that if things didn't interest her much. She did it very neatly, with her elbow on the desk and her head supported by one hand. She was slightly turned away, so that Madame couldn't see her. But Mr. Berlew looked round to see if I was being guilty of the heartless crime of measuring, and he most certainly saw that Jane was asleep. Also, he stepped towards her as if to speak to her, and then he seemed to change his mind. He went to his own desk, which was raised on a little platform. There were some loose sheets lying on the desk, and he began to draw on one of them. He looked up every moment; and he always looked at Jane Desborough. I don't think anybody else noticed it, but I did. He was making a sketch of her. But he had only two or three minutes at it before the lesson was at an end. Cecily said that an hour was no time at all, and she wished we had drawing all the morning. I suppose she enjoys being bullied more than I do; but then of course she's a saint. I did not say a word about the sketch of Jane to anybody; for one thing, I wanted to be quite certain about it first.

Naturally, at the next lesson I was looking out to see if I could catch him again. But this time Jane Desborough did not go to sleep. At the first lesson she had brought a box full of pencils—the kind of thing that an aunt gives you when she hears that you are going to begin drawing. She brought the same box this time, but she had taken the pencils out and filled it up with vanilla fondants. She kept the lid shut when Mr. Berlew was going round, and the rest of the time had it open for purposes of reference; she gave me some of those

fondants, and they were not bad. The fondants gave her something to do and kept her awake, and he never made any attempt to draw her. When he came round he said that she was not getting on very fast: that was what he had said at the first lesson, and if that is teaching drawing I am ready to start earning money at it now. I had the same silly old free-hand copy, and I now decided that it was a Byzantine tea-urn, let out on hire to large picnic-parties, and I wrote that down on my paper as the title of the picture. To prevent argument, I put the writing on the other side of the paper, where Mr. Berlew would not see it. I did a lot of work, because when I was not doing anything it looked as if I was hinting that I wanted some more of those fondants. By the time the lesson was over I had finished the left-hand side of that tea-urn. But I managed to annoy Mr. Berlew a good deal as well. I asked him what india-rubber was made of, and who was the greatest artist that ever lived, and what was the best way to sharpen a pencil, and how long he thought it would be before I could do things in colours, and what was the meaning of ultramarine, and a lot of other things. He did not like being asked questions. In fact, he said I was a nuisance, which seems to me to be pretty rude.

About that time I was reading a book that Laura Dobbs had lent me. It was called "The Vengeance of Lady Vanquest," and it is a good book. There is one splendid part where Lady Vanquest turns on the Baron, who is a brute and a coward. She says escape is impossible, and she holds him in the hollow of her hand. He thought to dash her down the precipice, but she has turned the tables. She knows whose body lies mouldering in the caves of Helmont (which is where he lives), and it is she, and only she, who has set the minions of the law upon his track. Already they surround the house, and there is no hope for him. In reply he says, "Curse you!" and drawing his revolver, he fires desperately. But his servant, who is secretly friendly to Lady Vanquest, has taken the cartridges out, and he drops on his knees and begs for mercy. Then she says she won't, and the minions come in.

I thought to myself it was much the same thing between me and Mr. Berlew, or would be as soon as I could prove that he was really sketching Jane Desborough. I should hold him in the hollow of my hand. I should wait until he told me that he was going to report me to Madame, and then I should say: "And are you here to teach drawing or to make sketches of a girl who is asleep and cannot defend herself, without her permission, when you ought to be waking her up?" Then he would say that the game was up, or something of that kind.

But the more I plan things on ahead, the more I see that they don't happen so.

At the beginning of the next lesson I showed Jane what I had written on the back of my drawing, and she said it couldn't be a tea-urn because it had not got any spout. There was sense in that, and so I altered it to "Early Egyptian Incubator." Then Jane said she was tired and she was going to have a good rest. In about three minutes she was asleep, in the same position as before, so that Madame couldn't spot her. And in another three minutes Mr. Berlew was at his desk making a drawing of her as fast as he could go. Being cunning, he had a pile of books on the ledge, and was working behind them, but I knew perfectly well what he was doing. Then he slipped the drawing under another sheet, and called up one of the girls who was working at the cast, and went over her work with her. Then a little bit more of the sketch of Jane. Then another girl called up to show her work. And so it went on; and I was absolutely the only girl in the class who had discovered it.

In the meantime I had that wretched incubator thing to finish. As I have said, I had done the whole of the left side of it, and I had the right side to do. The right was the same as the left, but turned the other way round, of course. In the ordinary way it would have taken me about an hour to do, and even then the right side would not have matched the left properly, but I had thought of a little dodge to save time and labour. Firstly, I went over the left side again with the burned end of a wooden match that I had brought in with me for the purpose. Then I folded that side over, so that the black came off on the part where the right side was to be. I drew over that with a pencil in half no time, and dusted off the black from the match with my handkerchief. There were no little dots this time to give the thing away. There was nothing but the crease down the middle of the paper, and I got that out as well as I could by folding the paper the opposite way again. Then I pinned it down to the board, and it looked really good. If he did not find the dodge out, he would put me on to do something more interesting; and if he did, and got savage about it, I could come down on him with my knowledge of his guilty secret. So I was all right anyhow.

At last my turn came, and he called me up. Of course, when I got to his desk there was no trace of the drawing of Jane Desborough. He had hidden that away under another sheet. I put my board down on the desk and said, "I've finished that now."

He looked at it in a melancholy kind of way. "Finished it, have you?" he said.

As I had just said so, it did not seem worth while to say it again. He glared at the drawing in silence for a minute or so, and then he turned on me. "You seem to have no taste whatever for drawing, and not even the most ordinary ability. There are other girls like you. As long as they don't go out of their way to bother me, I don't trouble them much. I can teach those who will and can learn, but I can't teach the other kind. But you won't let me give you an easy time. You go out of your way to annoy me. You play these silly little tricks." He tapped my drawing with his pencil. "You don't think this kind of thing would take in a baby, do you?"

"No," I said. "You found it out at once." This was cheeky and made him angrier.

"Well, I can't be bothered with you. I'll report you to Madame after the lesson. Now, go away and begin that drawing all over again."

Then I had such a curious accident. In picking up my board, I had the misfortune to knock the sheets which were underneath it on to the floor. I picked them up and apologised. On the sheet which I put on the top there were two drawings of Jane Desborough asleep, and they were both awfully good. I was just moving away when he stopped me.

"Wait, please—one moment."

He looked at the drawing and then at me, and grinned as if it were rather a joke.

"And now, what do you think of them?" he asked.

How on earth was I to guess that he would say a thing like that! I said: "They're splendid, and exactly like her."

"I think you knocked them down on purpose."

"Yes."

"And so you think that if you are reported you will have something to say?"

"No." All of a sudden it seemed too awfully mean to say anything else, but, of course, that was what I had thought originally. He guessed that.

"But I fancy that was your idea once. I have noticed you watching me this morning. Didn't it occur to you to ask yourself what business it was of yours? However, that was your idea, but you have changed your mind. Is that it?" He was not the least bit angry now, and his voice was quite gentle; he was smiling too. I nodded my head.

"You had the idea because you thought we were to be enemies. You have changed your mind because—well, it is rather embarrassing to find out something that does not concern one, and that one was not intended to know; one feels almost ashamed of oneself; even when it happens by accident."

If only he had been angry I could have managed all right, just as I had planned it. But I never could stand being talked to in that nice kind of way; it just breaks one up. I said—

"I'm awfully sorry that I found out, and I wish I hadn't. But it will be just the same as if I hadn't. I promise."

"Wait one moment still. I am going to make you an offer, and it shall be the exact opposite of—of what you thought I would make before you changed your mind. I am extremely anxious that nothing shall be said about these sketches; but not for the reasons that you supposed. They are studies for one of the figures in a big picture that I am working on at present; I don't want to have to let anybody behind the scenes, as it were, in the making of it—especially as it may be a failure. Well, you have found out, and you are perfectly free to speak."

"Not to anybody—not for worlds!"

"If you tell me that you have decided to mention these sketches to anybody, I will not report you to Madame. If you give me your word of honour to say nothing, at any rate, till the picture is finished, you will be reported just as I said you would. It's the reverse of what you expected, but I think it is the best arrangement. I will not buy your silence; that would be bad for both of us. Now what will you do?"

"I give you my word of honour that I shall say nothing, and I want you to report me to Madame."

"Very well; I am much obliged to you." And just then the bell went and the lesson was over. I was glad of it. As I said, I can't stand being talked to in that way. I'm glad the governesses haven't found it out. I should never get any fun at all.

Naturally, after the lesson, a lot of the girls came crowding round me, and wanted to know what we had been talking about.

"The refining influences of Art on the young mind."

"No; but really?" said Theo. "He kept you there no end of a time, and you seemed very friendly all of a sudden."

"Friendly? Well, he's just reporting me to Madame for playing monkey tricks, anyhow. In fact, I particularly asked him to report me."

And as that was the exact truth, of course not a single one of them believed me.

I had a nice brisk time with Madame afterwards. She broke a pencil in two in her agony. She writhed and raged. You would have thought that she could have forgiven anything sooner than the crime of drawing an

Early Egyptian Incubator in the easiest and most accurate way. And she closed the performance by stopping my leave out for the next two Saturdays. But she let me off on the second Saturday, for doing a specially good essay on "Is Anonymous Journalism Desirable?"

Mr. Berlew's picture was exhibited in the next Academy. It was on the line in one of the big rooms, and there was a lot of talk about it. Also, I saw in the papers that he had sold it for £750. When I read that I began to ask myself if it wouldn't be as well to put in some hard work at drawing; but I expect natural gifts come in too. The picture was called "Lethe." It was a flat country on a summer night. There was a river, with a lot of whitish mist, and there were some trees and a bit of a ruined temple. In the front there was a group of sleeping figures, and one of them was just exactly Jane Desborough, only in different clothes. Even Madame noticed it when she went to the Academy, and told Mr. Berlew that he must have a splendid memory for faces.

But Madame would never have minded even if she had known everything, for she was no end proud of the

THE LIGHTS AND LAMPS OF LONDON. A promenade on foot or a ride on the garden-seat of an omnibus reveals to the reflective traveller much food for thought in the variety of illuminants and lamps adopted by our different local authorities for the more or less effective lighting of our Metropolitan thoroughfares. In the domain of public lighting the century which has but recently completed its course may well be termed the gas era; for though the illuminating properties of coal-gas were known before that period, it was not until the Lyceum Theatre was lit with it in 1803 that gas was introduced to the Metropolis. As an agent for the lighting of our streets it made its first appearance in Westminster, Golden Lane being so lighted in 1807, and Pall Mall in 1809. Westminster Bridge and the Houses of Parliament followed, and so rapidly did the new illuminating agent grow in favour that by 1814 gas-lighting was fairly common throughout London. The Gas Light and Coke Company dates its origin from 1810. By the year 1860 there were 2000 miles of gas-pipes in and around the Metropolis. The first serious opposition on the part of electricity as a street illuminant came in 1878, and, despite the imperfect development of this system of street-lighting, it was at

electricity forged ahead, there was set up behind the pump a tall and by no means graceless standard, from which emerges a brilliant electric stream of light, which completely hides the pump and its lantern, and stands as a lamentable instance of how things ought not to be done. The appearance of the two lamps, marking the old and the new styles, side by side, is ludicrous in the extreme, and one certainly ought to be removed. An instance—or rather two of old-fashioned, unmitigated ugliness is supplied at the Holborn Bars, where the boundary of the City marks its junction with the outer Metropolis by a couple of granite standards, full square to the four winds of heaven, on each side of which is engraved the City's shield, and bearing at the top a gas-lantern ornamented with that fearful wild fowl known as the griffin. These two stone standards, albeit substantial, are heavy, ugly, cumbersome, and altogether out of date, and their places could very well be taken by a couple of tall and graceful electric-light standards, to which the position particularly lends itself. We believe the City Corporation have only these two specimens in its possession. They form admirable leaning-posts for shoeblocks, sandwichmen, and loafers generally. As an instance of how not to



*I picked them up and apologised.*

success of that picture. To hear her talk, you would almost have thought that she had painted it herself. It went into the list of things that she mentioned when she was talking to a parent. I have heard her: "Then for drawing we have Mr. Berlew, whose 'Lethe' is thought to be one of the finest things in this year's Academy. Doubtless you have seen it." Also, she took to asking him to her tennis-parties.

Jane Desborough said it was rather cheek, but she did not much care. I think she supposed the likeness was just a chance.

Mr. Berlew left at the end of the next term, as I knew he would. When one is really good at art one does not need to teach drawing in a girls' school. Cecily went about moaning that she always knew it was too splendid to last, and that she would never get anybody else who could teach half as well. But she is consoled because Mr. Berlew talked to Madame, and Madame wrote to Cecily's people, and the upshot of it is that she is to go to Paris next year and study art seriously. I can't quite imagine Cecily in Paris; but from all I hear I should think she will do Paris a lot of good.

Of course, I ought to have become a changed girl, and worked hard at drawing, and improved tremendously; but I did not. I did just enough to satisfy Mr. Berlew, and I did not have any more rows with him. Otherwise I have remained just about the same, thank you.

once recognised as a formidable opponent which had come to stay. The tide of opposition has been to some extent stemmed by the use of such appliances as incandescent mantles, etc., and, pending the cheapening of the rival illuminant, gas may in this way prolong its existence; but it is very evident that the present century will mark an era of electricity as an illuminant as well as a motor and heat-giver. The experiments on the Victoria Embankment in 1880 were only partially successful, but in 1892 the City finally adopted electricity as a permanent street illuminant. In the previous year no fewer than fourteen companies had been established for the supplying of electric light to the Metropolis, and although some of them came to grief, the march of the new power has been steadily onward both in quantity and quality, until now not only are the streets of the Metropolis, but also the surrounding suburbs, lit by electricity.

Having glanced thus briefly at the illuminants, we will proceed to make a few remarks upon the standards and lamps which are favoured by our local authorities, and which offer much diversity in their construction and shape. Thus, for instance, can anything be more ugly and inappropriate than the lighting at the historic Aldgate Pump? Possibly at some remote period when the pump was used, the City Fathers thought fit to add to its apex a gas-lamp, which cast a yellow flickering light over the ancient stonework below—and little besides. Later, as

do a thing, we would point to the manner in which the authorities of St. Luke's and Shoreditch have covered up the gas-standards of the thoroughfares under their control with parti-coloured sheet-iron advertisements, which give the streets a patchwork appearance, and are decidedly a step backward in these days, when everyone is clamouring for the removal of advertisements from our public vehicles, railway stations, and other places where the public most do congregate. The effect is exceedingly ugly, though the returns may be satisfactory and do much to relieve the ratepayers—which we doubt. As an example of what street standards and lanterns should be, we would mention those set up by the local authorities of St. Giles's, which are artistic in design, with clear bell-shaped glasses, giving a good light all around. Instances of what lamps ought not to be—that is, as illuminating agents, however satisfactory they may be as architectural details of the surrounding buildings—are to be found at the Law Courts, where the light is absolutely hidden by the mass of metal-work contained in the lantern, all of which is very finely fashioned and wrought; and at the War Office, where, from the modeller's point of view, the standards are very fine and artistic pieces of work, especially the bases, but in which the illuminant plays quite a secondary part. Architecturally, they are all that could be desired, but as lamps to afford light they are decided failures.

THE LATE PRESIDENT MCKINLEY AT BUFFALO EXPOSITION: HIS LAST OFFICIAL ACTS.



*Photo. Lazarnick, New York.*

RECEPTION OF THE PRESIDENT AT THE STADIUM.



*Photo. Lazarnick.*

THE PRESIDENT ON THE PLATFORM AT THE STADIUM.



*Photo. Lazarnick.*

THE PRESIDENT DELIVERING HIS ADDRESS.



*Photo. Lazarnick.*

THE PRESIDENT SPEAKING IN THE EXPOSITION GROUNDS: THE TEMPLE OF MUSIC ON THE RIGHT.



*Photo. "Collier's Weekly."*

THE PRESIDENT LEAVING THE STADIUM ON HIS WAY TO THE TEMPLE OF MUSIC  
A SHORT TIME BEFORE HE WAS SHOT.



*Photo. "Collier's Weekly."*

THE PRESIDENT DELIVERING A SPEECH THE DAY BEFORE HE WAS SHOT:  
SECRETARY WILSON ON THE RIGHT.

THE LATE PRESIDENT McKINLEY: SCENES AT MILBURN HOUSE, BUFFALO,  
DURING THE PRESIDENT'S ILLNESS.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY LAZARNICK, NEW YORK.



MOUNTING GUARD OVER MILBURN HOUSE IN DELAWARE AVENUE.

MR. MILBURN IN HIS GROUNDS.

SOLDIERS CARRYING THE COIL OF THE X RAY APPARATUS INTO MILBURN HOUSE.

MILITARY BIVOUAC OPPOSITE MILBURN HOUSE.

MILBURN HOUSE.

THE LATE PRESIDENT McKINLEY: LAST APPEARANCES AT NIAGARA AND BUFFALO.



Copyright Photo. O. E. Dunlap.  
THE PRESIDENT AT PROSPECT POINT, NIAGARA, ON SEPTEMBER 6, THE DAY ON WHICH HE WAS SHOT  
AT THE BUFFALO EXPOSITION.



Copyright Photo. O. E. Dunlap.  
THE PRESIDENT ASCENDING THE STAIRWAY FROM LUNA ISLAND, NIAGARA,  
AFTER VIEWING THE NIAGARA SPRAY BOW.

LEON CZOŁGOSZ,  
The Assassin.



THE LAST PHOTOGRAPH OF MR. AND MRS. McKINLEY, TAKEN AT MILBURN HOUSE  
AT TEN O'CLOCK ON THE MORNING OF SEPTEMBER 6



THE PLATFORM IN THE TEMPLE OF MUSIC, BUFFALO EXPOSITION, WHERE THE PRESIDENT WAS SHOT:  
THE CROSS SHOWS THE PLACE WHERE HE WAS STANDING AT THE MOMENT OF THE ATTACK.



PHOTO. SUPPLIED BY ARMSTRONG AND CO.

THE TURBINE TORPEDO-BOAT DESTROYER "COBRA," WRECKED OFF THE OUTER DOWNSING SANDBANK ON HER TRIAL TRIP FROM NEWCASTLE TO PORTSMOUTH, SEPTEMBER 18.

"Columbia" Winning Easily.

"Constitution."

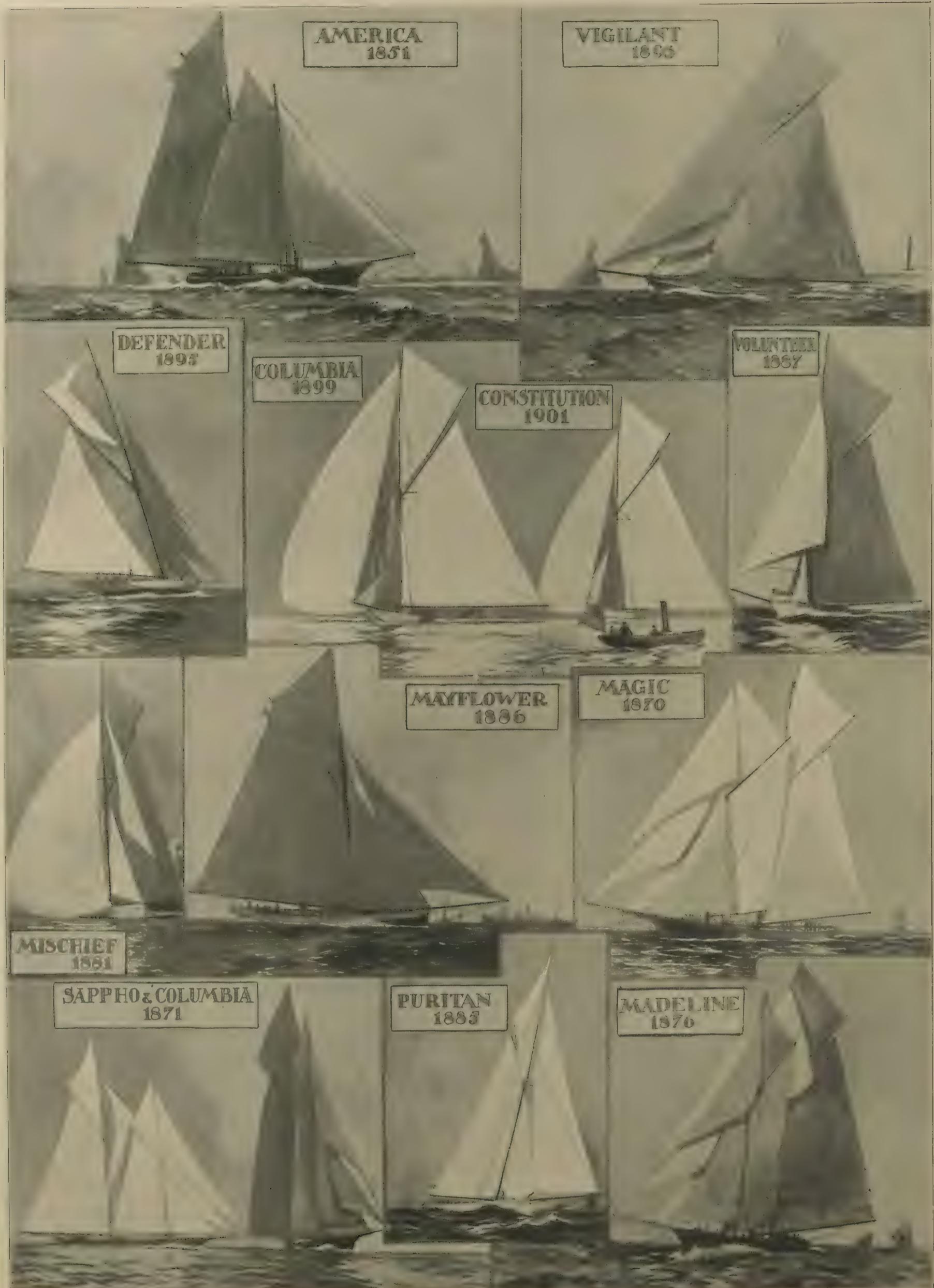


THE CHOICE OF THE AMERICA CUP DEFENDER, 1901: THE FIRST OF THE FINAL RACES BETWEEN THE "COLUMBIA" AND THE "CONSTITUTION" TO DECIDE WHICH BOAT SHOULD OPPOSE "SHAMROCK II."

DRAWN BY NORMAN WILKINSON, OUR SPECIAL ARTIST AT NEW YORK FOR THE YACHT RACES.

THE JUBILEE OF THE AMERICA CUP RACE, 1851-1901.

DRAWN BY NORMAN WILKINSON, OUR SPECIAL ARTIST AT NEW YORK FOR THE YACHT RACES.

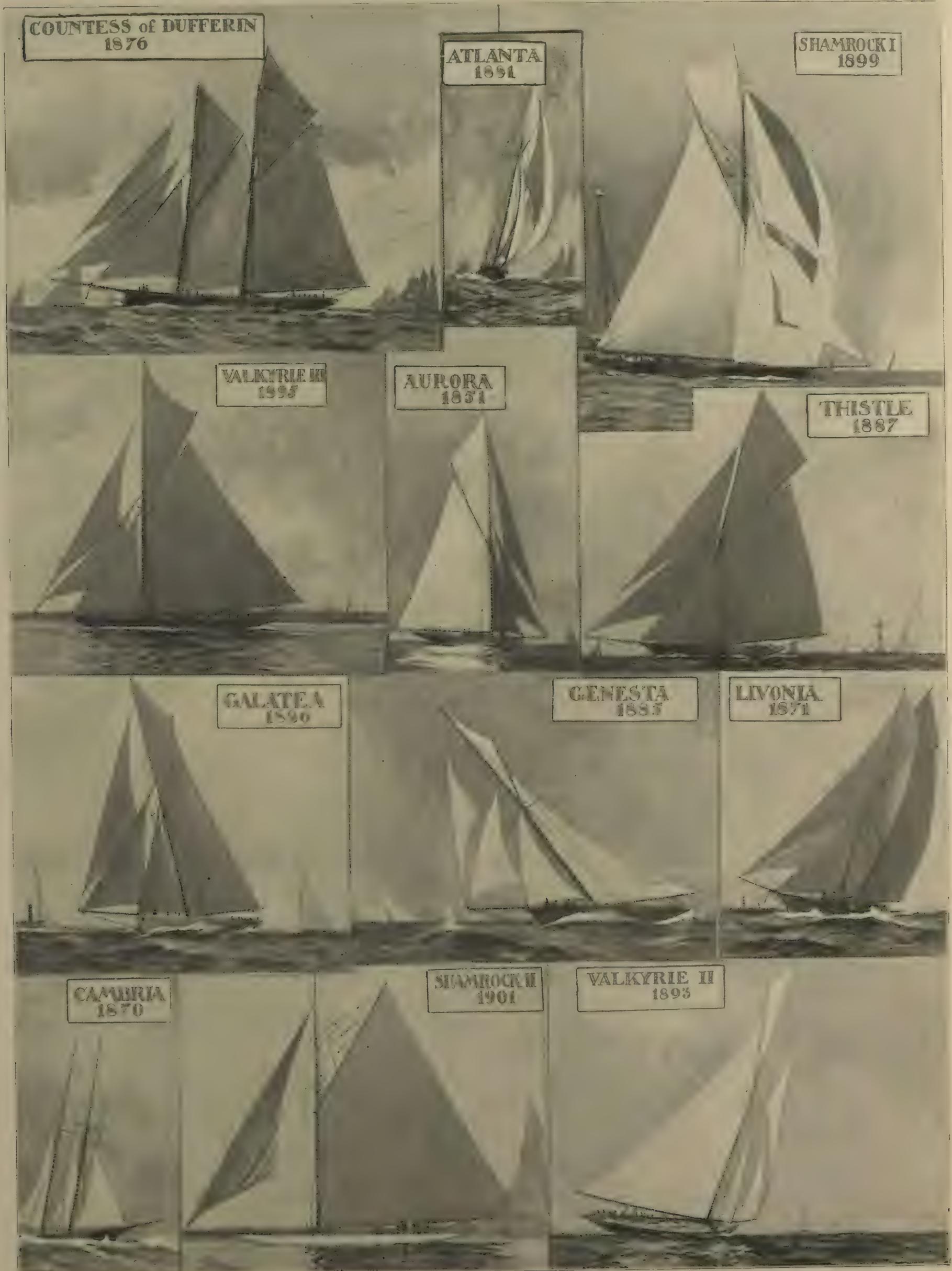


THE AMERICAN YACHTS, THE FIRST WINNER AND THE DEFENDERS OF THE CUP DURING FIFTY YEARS.

In 1851 the Royal Yacht Squadron offered a Challenge Cup, which was won at Cowes by the United States yacht "America."

## THE JUBILEE OF THE AMERICA CUP RACE, 1851-1901.

DRAWN BY NORMAN WILKINSON, OUR SPECIAL ARTIST AT NEW YORK FOR THE YACHT RACES.



THE BRITISH AND CANADIAN YACHTS, CUP CHALLENGERS DURING FIFTY YEARS.

In 1876 and 1881 the third and fourth attempts to recover the Cup were made by the Canadian yachts "Countess of Dufferin" and "Atlanta."



THE WRECK OF THE TURBINE TORPEDO-BOAT DESTROYER "COBRA" OFF THE LINCOLNSHIRE COAST ON SEPTEMBER 18.

DRAWN BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, F. T. JANE, FROM MATERIALS SUPPLIED BY THE SURVIVORS.

*Immediately after the vessel struck, she swung round as if on a pivot till she pointed back to Newcastle with the sea astern. Almost immediately thereafter she broke into two pieces, between the third and fourth funnels, engulfing the greater part of the crew, who were amidships. The port side dingy, covered with canvas, which kept it afloat, was flung out of the wreck, and the only men saved were those past whom this tiny boat drifted. The two ends of the ship shot out of the water, and then all was over. The commander, Lieutenant Bosworth Smith, died at his post on the bridge.*

T H E C Z A R ' S V I S I T T O F R A N C E.

DRAWN BY L. SABATTIER.



THE CZAR AND CZARITSA LANDING AT DUNKIRK.



THE REVIEW NEAR REIMS: A LIEUTENANT OF ARTILLERY EXPLAINING THE WORKING OF A QUICK-FIRING GUN TO THE CZAR.

## THE CZAR'S VISIT TO FRANCE.



THE NAVAL REVIEW IN DUNKIRK ROADS.  
Drawn by H. C. Seppings Wright, our Special Artist at Dunkirk.

THE REIMS REVIEW: THE CZAR AND CZARITSA PASSING THE TROOPS.  
Photograph by Borie.

THE CZAR AND CZARITSA IN THEIR PRIVATE DRAWING-ROOM AT COMPIEGNE.  
Drawn by Georges Scott.

THE VISIT TO REIMS CATHEDRAL: THEIR IMPERIAL MAJESTIES RECEIVED  
AT THE MAIN ENTRANCE BY CARDINAL LANGENIEUX.  
Drawn by G. Amato.

GUARDING AND INSPECTING THE RAILWAY LINE FROM DUNKIRK TO COMPIEGNE.  
Drawn by Georges Scott.

THE ALFRED MILLENNARY.

SKETCHES BY RALPH CLEAVER, OUR SPECIAL ARTIST AT WINCHESTER.



THE LOCK-GOUT RIOTS AT GRIMSBY.

DRAWN BY HOLLAND TRINGHAM, OUR SPECIAL ARTIST AT GRIMSBY.

1



3



1. RIOTERS OUTSIDE THE OLD FEDERATION OFFICES, FISHDOCKS ROAD.

2. THE WRECKED INTERIOR OF THE NEW OFFICES, WHARNCLIFFE ROAD

3. RIOTERS WRECKING THE NEW FEDERATION OFFICES.

4. READING THE RIOT ACT AT THE CORNER OF FREEMAN STREET, RIBEY SQUARE.

5. STEAM-TRAWLERS LAID UP.

## ANECDOTAL EUROPE.

BY THE AUTHOR OF "AN ENGLISHMAN IN PARIS."

"Faith, but for the honour of the thing, I might have walked," quoth Paddy, after they had taken him round the town in a sedan-chair with the bottom out. The sentence accurately describes, at any rate to my mind, the amount of enjoyment Czar Nicholas and the people of France must have derived from the monarch's visit to their country. I am not in the secret of either the Russian or the French diplomats who arranged and negotiated this visit, and if the whole truth were known, it would be found, perhaps, that the idea of providing some recreation for the ruler of All the Russias was the least of his advisers' concern. The journey, according to them, may have been a necessity, in view, as has been hinted, of another forthcoming loan and for various other, though minor, political reasons. It is, however, certain that the majority of the French nation would scarcely be delighted to be compelled to look at it in that way.

"Every country has the Government it deserves." A century and a half or more has gone by since Montesquieu penned the sentence, and it holds as good to-day as in the hour it was written. If there be any Richelieus, Colberts, or Louvois under the Third Republic, it is very certain that, as yet, they have not been revealed to the world at large. It is equally certain that the people at the Quai d'Orsay and MM. Waldeck-Rousseau and Loubet are not absolute numskulls. To suspect them of working this quasi-alliance with Russia for all it is worth for the purpose of self-aggrandisement, and without knowing whether it will lead them, would simply be so much nonsense. Before this Russian partnership—people call it a very one-sided association—took more or less definite shape, the French felt their isolation among the nations of Europe very bitterly. When I am talking about the French, I must be understood to mean the urban populations; the rural classes rarely give a thought to anything but local affairs. There is no doubt that the policy inaugurated even before the advent of the late Felix Faure met with the approval of the majority of these populations. The French are essentially a theatrical nation; no one knew this better than the First Napoleon, and this quasi-alliance would not appeal to them half as much as it does if the outward symbols of it were not from time to time emphasised in some spectacular fashion. There is no reason to think that MM. Loubet, Delcassé, and Waldeck-Rousseau are less familiar with the character of their countrymen in that respect than was Napoleon; hence this second visit of the young Czar.

Of course, there was the original intention of making that second visit as remarkable as was the first, though in a different way, and but for the murder of President McKinley that intention would have been carried out in every particular. People from the uttermost corners of France would have flocked to Dunkirk, to Rheims, to Compiègne, and Paris, and a glimpse of Nicholas II. would have been considered an ample reward for their pains; and when the next loan was announced, the recollection of that glimpse would have made them loosen their purse-strings in the most cheerful manner, irrespective of any speculation on their part as to the profitable or solid nature of the investment. If they consulted their business men at all on the subject, they would probably have been told that the Empire of Russia was as good a debtor as any other nation; for the idea of Russia ever repudiating her enormous debt to France no more enters the minds of ordinary Frenchmen than does the idea of her ever failing to rush to France's side if her armed aid should be required. The idea of such a double bankruptcy does present itself now and again to far-seeing Frenchmen, but they constitute an infinitesimal minority. Hence, a glimpse of the Czar and the fêtes in connection with his presence would have constituted an enormous amusement to the spectacular-loving French, and now they have been practically baulked of that amusement. There will be illuminations, decorations, and the rest—I am writing at a time when the visit has just begun—but the thoroughfares through which the imperial procession passes in any of the three towns, the visit to Paris being seemingly abandoned, will be somewhat of a solitude as far as the civilian and sight-seeing portion of the nation is concerned. Orders have been issued that the houses on every route are to remain closed, and I was really not far wrong in saying that but for the honour of the thing the Czar might have stopped at home; and that his hosts, the populations notably, will have come to the conclusion before the visit is over that they would have derived as much amusement from the whole by looking at a cleverly executed cinematograph.

This, disguise it though we may, is really the first innings of Anarchism. The history of civilisation affords no instance of the elaborate precautions against a possible regicide taken in France during the whole of last week; and humiliating though the admission be, Anarchism in its most reprehensible manifestation—namely, deliberate murder of the heads of States, whether they are crowned or uncrowned—can claim to have accomplished the first and foremost of its aims—namely, the terrorising of properly constituted and law-abiding society. Forty-three years have gone by since Napoleon III., while projecting the large arteries of Paris—it is said for the purpose of repressing revolutions, though the assertion has never been proved—also came to the conclusion that the safety of a Sovereign from the pistol or dagger of the regicide lay in his avoidance of narrow thoroughfares. That was after Orsini's attempt in the Rue Le Peletier. The Anarchist, the direct successor of the regicide of old, simply smiled, and, except in the case of Alexander the Second's murder, returned to the old practices of Balthazar Gerard, Jacques Clement, and Ravaillac; that is, he no longer concocted wholesale homicide. He went straight for his one victim, like Caserio, Lucchini, Bresci, and Czolgosz. Hence, the divinity that doth hedge a king must for the future consist of a wilderness hemmed round with soldiers and detectives.

## CHESS.

## TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Communications for this department should be addressed to *Chess Editor*.

II LORETO (Sligo).—We will take a careful look at each position, and let you know later which we like best.

MARCO SALEM.—While we are always ready to acknowledge any error, we must really ask you to show how No. 2904 can be proved insoluble. Meanwhile we assert it is correct. We have already admitted the blunder over No. 2903.

C H HEMMING (Newbury).—No other problem of yours has been published except the one you mention.

J MACDONALD.—The fact that we should want two columns instead of one, C BYATT (Wood Green).—A move was left out. The note should read: Kt to Q B 3rd is another variation. Then, if 3. P to Q 5th, Kt to K 4th; 4. P to K B 4th, Kt to K B 2nd, etc.

F N BRAUND.—We are sorry the other game is too one-sided in quality.

SEVERAL CORRESPONDENTS pointed out that Problem No. 2988 was identical with a composition of J. B. of Bridport (No. 58 in his collection), and forming one of the twin problems, except that the position was turned round to the other side of the board. We thereupon communicated with Mr. W. C. Grossman, of Napa, California, who professes complete ignorance of J. B. of Bridport, and assures us it was his own composition. We readily understand that in the case of very prolific composers a theme may occur to more minds than one, and be worked out in nearly the same lines; but it is not quite to be expected of a comparatively unknown composer. We must therefore leave the explanation as we received it.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEMS No. 2988 and 2989 received from Banarsi Das (Moradabad) and C A M (Penang); of No. 2990 from M Shaida Ali Khan (Rampur); of No. 2993 from W A Lillico (Berwick-on-Tweed), Frank Clarke (Bingham), Marco Salem (Bologna), J D Tucker (Ilkley), E J Winter-Wood, Shadforth, Charles Burnett, Thomas H. Knight (Greenwich), J Hall, T Roberts, and J A S Hanbury (Moseley); of No. 2994 from Jeff Allen, Captain J A Challice (Great Yarmouth), Frank Clarke, Major Nangle (Rathmines), F B (Worthing), Mrs. Byrnes (Geneva), and Eugene Henry (Nunhead).

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 2995 received from Shadforth, T Roberts, J A S Hanbury (Moseley), F J S (Hampstead), Charles Burnett, J D Tucker, W A Lillico, F W Moore (Brighton), E J Winter Wood, Edward J Sharpe, Sorrento, C E Perugini, George Clarke (Bingham), Alpha, Jeff Allen, G Stillingfleet Johnson (Seaford), Reginald Gordon, L Penfold, J F Moon, H S Brandreth (Copenhagen), Edith Corser (Reigate), J W (Campsie), Disco, Martin F, Clement C Danby, Frank Clarke, Major Nangle, Rev. A Mays (Bedford), Frank Shrubsole (Faversham), and R Worts (Canterbury).

## SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 2994.—BY MRS. W. J. BAIRD.

WHITE.

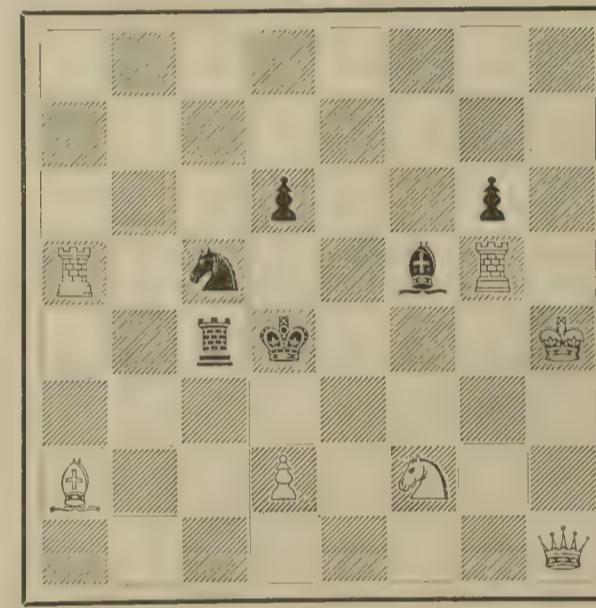
BLACK.

1. Q to R 8th  
2. Q to Q 8th (ch)  
3. Kt mates.

If Black play 1. K to B 3rd, 2. Q to R 8th (ch); if 1. K to B 5th, 2. Kt to B 3rd; and if 1. Any other, then 2. Q to K B 8th, K moves; 3. Kt mates.

## PROBLEM NO. 2997.—BY JEFF ALLEN.

BLACK.



## CHESS IN AMERICA.

Game played between Messrs. H. N. PILLSBURY and W. E. NAPIER.  
(*Ruy Lopez*)

WHITE (Mr. P.) BLACK (Mr. N.)

1. P to K 4th P to K 4th  
2. Kt to K B 3rd Kt to Q B 3rd  
3. B to Kt 5th Kt to B 3rd  
4. Castles B to K 2nd

K takes K P is a very common continuation, but its advantage is the subject of controversy.

5. Kt to B 3rd P to Q 3rd  
6. P to Q 4th B to Q 2nd  
7. B takes Kt B takes B  
8. Q to Q 3rd P takes P  
9. Kt takes P B to Q 2nd

It seems necessary to prevent Kt to B 5th. Black now appears to get an even game.

10. P to Q Kt 3rd Castles  
11. B to K 2nd Kt to Kt 5th  
12. Kt to Q 5th

To dispose of Black's King's Bishop. Nevertheless, it may be that P to K B 4th, followed by P to K R 3rd, is better. The next few moves are peculiar.

13. P to K B 3rd Kt to K 4th  
14. P to K R 3rd Kt to K 4th

This might have been prevented by the line of play we have suggested.

15. Q to Q B 3rd Kt to B 3rd  
16. Kt takes B (ch) Q takes Kt  
17. Kt takes Kt B takes Kt

Not Q takes Q, which loses a piece by 17. Kt to K 7th (ch), K to R sq; 18. B takes Q etc.

18. Q takes B P takes Q

WHITE (Mr. P.) BLACK (Mr. N.)

If Q takes B, 18. Q takes B P, and White appears to maintain the advantage of a Pawn. After all this, White outplays Black by an interesting process in the end-game, in which Black has two doubled Pawns.

18. B takes Q P takes B  
19. Q R to Q sq K R to K sq  
20. K R to K sq P to Q R 4th  
21. P to Q R 4th P to Q B 4th  
22. P to Q B 4th K to Kt 2nd  
23. R to K 3rd P to B 4th  
24. P takes P R takes R  
25. P takes R K to B 3rd  
26. P to Kt Kt sq R to Q Kt sq  
27. R to Q Kt sq K to K 4th  
28. K to B 2nd K to K 5th  
29. K to K 2nd P to K B 3rd  
30. K to Q 2nd P to K R 4th  
31. P takes P R to K R sq  
32. R to Kt Kt sq R takes P  
33. R to Kt 7th R to R 7th (ch)  
34. R takes P R to R 7th (ch)  
35. K to B 3rd K takes B P  
36. R to Q R 7th K to K 5th  
37. R takes P R to K 7th  
38. R to R 7th R to K 7th (ch)  
39. K to B 2nd R to K 7th (ch)  
40. K to B 3rd R to K 6th (ch)  
41. K to Kt 2nd R to K 7th (ch)  
42. K to R 3rd P to B 4th  
43. R to K 7th (ch) K to Q 6th  
44. R to K B 7th R to K B 6th  
45. P to R 5th R to K 6th  
46. P to R 6th R to Q Kt 7th  
47. P to R 7th Resigns.

WHITE (Mr. P.) BLACK (Mr. N.)

If Q takes B, 18. Q takes B P, and White appears to maintain the advantage of a Pawn. After all this, White outplays Black by an interesting process in the end-game, in which Black has two doubled Pawns.

18. B takes Q P takes B  
19. Q R to Q sq K R to K sq  
20. K R to K sq P to Q R 4th  
21. P to Q R 4th P to Q B 4th  
22. P to Q B 4th K to Kt 2nd  
23. R to K 3rd P to B 4th  
24. P takes P R takes R  
25. P takes R K to B 3rd  
26. P to Kt Kt sq R to Q Kt sq  
27. R to Q Kt sq K to K 4th  
28. K to B 2nd K to K 5th  
29. K to K 2nd P to K B 3rd  
30. K to Q 2nd P to K R 4th  
31. P takes P R to K R sq  
32. R to Kt Kt sq R takes P  
33. R to Kt 7th R to R 7th (ch)  
34. R takes P R to R 7th (ch)  
35. K to B 3rd K takes B P  
36. R to Q R 7th K to K 5th  
37. R takes P R to K 7th  
38. R to R 7th R to K 7th (ch)  
39. K to B 2nd R to K 7th (ch)  
40. K to B 3rd R to K 6th (ch)  
41. K to Kt 2nd R to K 7th (ch)  
42. K to R 3rd P to B 4th  
43. R to K 7th (ch) K to Q 6th  
44. R to K B 7th R to K B 6th  
45. P to R 5th R to K 6th  
46. P to R 6th R to Q Kt 7th  
47. P to R 7th Resigns.

WHITE (Mr. P.) BLACK (Mr. N.)

If Q takes B, 18. Q takes B P, and White appears to maintain the advantage of a Pawn. After all this, White outplays Black by an interesting process in the end-game, in which Black has two doubled Pawns.

18. B takes Q P takes B  
19. Q R to Q sq K R to K sq  
20. K R to K sq P to Q R 4th  
21. P to Q R 4th P to Q B 4th  
22. P to Q B 4th K to Kt 2nd  
23. R to K 3rd P to B 4th  
24. P takes P R takes R  
25. P takes R K to B 3rd  
26. P to Kt Kt sq R to Q Kt sq  
27. R to Q Kt sq K to K 4th  
28. K to B 2nd K to K 5th  
29. K to K 2nd P to K B 3rd  
30. K to Q 2nd P to K R 4th  
31. P takes P R to K R sq  
32. R to Kt Kt sq R takes P  
33. R to Kt 7th R to R 7th (ch)  
34. R takes P R to R 7th (ch)  
35. K to B 3rd K takes B P  
36. R to Q R 7th K to K 5th  
37. R takes P R to K 7th  
38. R to R 7th R to K 7th (ch)  
39. K to B 2nd R to K 7th (ch)  
40. K to B 3rd R to K 6th (ch)  
41. K to Kt 2nd R to K 7th (ch)  
42. K to R 3rd P to B 4th  
43. R to K 7th (ch) K to Q 6th  
44. R to K B 7th R to K B 6th  
45. P to R 5th R to K 6th  
46. P to R 6th R to Q Kt 7th  
47. P to R 7th Resigns.

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**£1000 challenge**

In consequence of the way in which our advertisements have been copied, sometimes word for word, to prove that merit alone will secure public patronage, we offer to give a sum of £1000 to publicize the fact that the sales of "Koko" are not greater than those of any other three hair preparations combined which are sold in the country, provided the three firms electing to accept our challenge will pay in equal sum to the editor of this journal £1000 each, and that it be placed

# KOKO FOR THE HAIR

is a tonic, cleansing, invigorating preparation, causes the hair to grow luxuriantly, keeps it soft and pliant, imparts to it the lustre and freshness of youth, eradicates dandruff, prevents hair from falling, is the most cleanly of all hair preparations, and is perfectly harmless.

Koko contains no dye or grease, and will not soil or stain the most delicate skin or fabric.

I was quite Bald.

J. EDGHILL COLES, Esq., writes: "I am now convinced that without exception Koko is the best preparation possible for restoring hair."

It is most Excellent.

"I am very much pleased with Koko; it is a most excellent preparation." — ADMIRAL A. TINKLAR.

A Perfect Hair Dressing.

This is Dr. GOODFELLOW'S, the eminent scientist's, opinion.

Very Pleased.

Mlle. A. J. Constantarlos begs to inform the Koko Maricopas Co., Ltd., that H.R.H. Princess Marie of Greece is very pleased with their preparation for the hair.

The Best Thing To Use.

is JOHN STRANGE WINTER, the popular author's, opinion.



That Koko is stimulating to the brain can easily be proved; after sprinkling freely with Koko and brushing the head well, look in the glass and observe the intense brilliancy of your eyes.

**CAUTION.**

Any preparation that claims unconditionally to cure baldness is a fraud. If the roots are gone, nothing will reproduce the hair; as well might we expect corn to grow in a soil where there was no seed. But, if the roots are not dead, Koko will undoubtedly reproduce the hair, no matter how long-standing the baldness may have been. Of this we have conclusive proofs.

Koko is sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c., everywhere, at 1/-, 2/-, and 4/-.

Supplied by special Royal Commands to Her Imperial Majesty

THE EMPRESS OF RUSSIA,

and to every COURT in EUROPE.



## LADIES' PAGES.

Now that ceremonials of the late President McKinley's funeral are completed, is the time when the poor widow most deserves to be thought of with the keenest womanly commiseration. To lose so kind and tender a husband, who stood between his household companion and all the cares of life as far as one human being can ever save another from trial, must indeed be a calamity. When suttee was abolished in India by the authority of the British Government, it was openly said by Hindu husbands that the practice was necessary to keep their wives from poisoning them: how much better a way to secure immunity is it for a husband to be so good, so protective, so valuable to his family that his loss must be felt as an irreparable calamity! Such was the Prince Consort to our late Queen; such was the American President to his wife; and the value of examples of this kind in high places is incalculable.

Bad examples can be set to the general public as well as good; average opinion is apt to be pitched to the key struck by prominent persons. In the matter of the payment of wages, a very poor example is set to employers of female labour by the Post Office. A short time ago, the commencing salary of a class of Post Office clerks who have to display considerable knowledge to get their appointments, and to exercise much care and industry in the performance of their duties, was reduced from £65 to £55 per annum. A temperate and well-thought-out memorial was presented by these young women in protest; they gave the average cost of the items of living, and proved that the sum proposed was inadequate to supply a girl of an educated and refined class dependent on her own earnings with proper food and clothing. But no effect was produced on the minds of the heads of the department, who are themselves highly paid, and who are unable to sympathise with working girls. But even worse is proposed for the new Post Office telephone service. The miserable wage of eleven shillings per week is intended to be paid the girls in charge of the telephones for their first year of service; and at the end of five years' continuous duty they will have risen by degrees to the splendid sum of twenty shillings per week. This wretched wage for women employed by a great and paying State department is to be deprecated on many grounds, one of which is, as I have said, the bad example to private employers; and another is that much ability cannot be expected from the young women who will accept such pay.

There is an idea abroad that I believe to be quite mistaken—namely, that able women are to be engaged at low rates of pay. This is not the case. To a certain extent, it is true, girls of some mental ability are to be obtained at an inadequate living wage, because their parents maintain them, and they do not regard their work as a lifelong employment, hoping to marry. But to this class



A CLOTH GOWN TRIMMED WITH GALON.

there is a limit in number, and it is soon exhausted. There is a plentiful lack of brains now for all the higher branches of work open to women, and in such common employments as dressmaking, stenography, and cooking there is no obtaining ability without paying good salaries to get it. The inefficient service of poor intelligences is all that can be expected, even from women, for a wage of eleven shillings, rising slowly to a pound a week. Girls of active minds and energetic temperaments will not take it; and then the irritated public, forgetting that it is not paying for competence, will complain of the inefficiency of "females." Give your girl workers a wage to enable them to supply themselves with decent sleeping accommodation, proper nourishing food, sound boots and warm clothing, and then you may fairly complain of them if they are incompetent. But it does not become a public department to offer starvation wages to girls, and it is not sensible for it to do so, for the public cannot obtain in that way the ability that it needs for the smooth and efficient working of its service.

Very tragic is the death from lockjaw of the poor young woman who was cleaning her gloves, fastened on her hands, with benzine, which caught fire and burned her severely. An exactly similar accident happened once to a friend of mine, and her face and neck were so badly scorched in one moment that at first it was thought that her beauty was destroyed for ever. It should be remembered that this dreadfully inflammable substance catches fire sometimes even when it is used many feet away from a flame. A trail of its vapour is established through the air, not the less real because invisible. At last the vapour reaches, perhaps right across the room, to the fire, or a gas-burner or lamp, and then suddenly the flame dashes along the vaporous chain, and the victim is in an instant in the midst of a blazing fire. It is not enough to keep benzine away from the light in a room; this petty economy of glove-cleaning at home should either be abandoned altogether or practised only where no fire is in sight.

On tailor-made dresses there are still both strappings and stitchings to be seen. But there will be amongst the new models an increase of gowns trimmed with garnitures of some separate kind. All sorts of fantasies in galons and passementeries are being produced suitable for the cloth and tweed frocks of the severer weather. The transparent trimmings of the summer, the *à jour* decorations on skirts, will still be used for visiting-gowns. I have seen a very elegant autumn model, made in the finest black face-cloth with a minute hair just visible on the surface, the material being called by the contradictory name of "suede zibeline cloth." The skirt was made fitting very close to the figure at the top, and had a flounce *en forme* set on, beginning below the knee. Midway between the knee and the top of the flounce an insertion *à jour* was found; it was a sort of cloth découpé, worked upon with chenille, and a blue lining was just suggested, barely visible between its interstices. A



The "Fingal" Bowl, in Sterling Silver.

Goods sent to the Country  
on Approval.



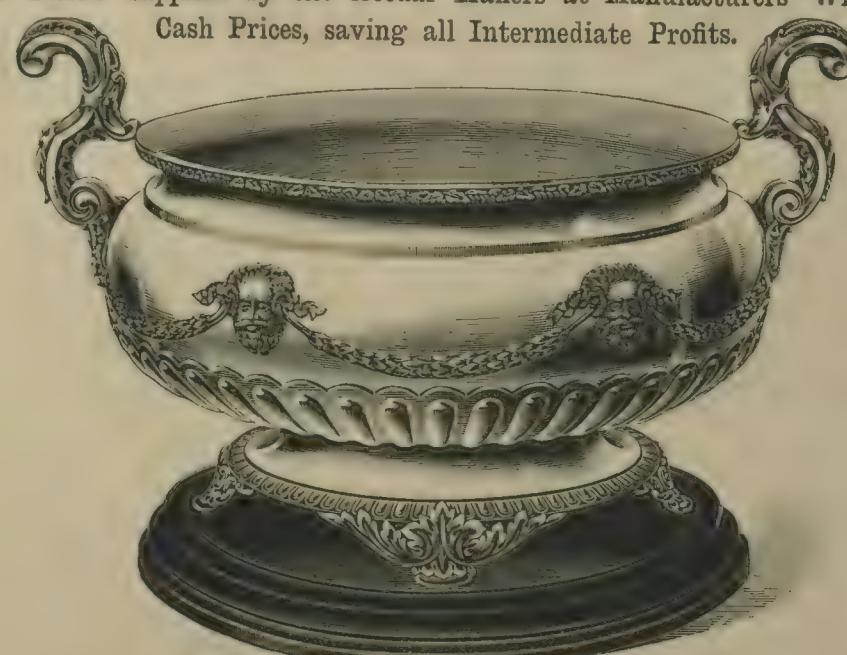
The "Oxford" Bowl, in Sterling Silver.

# Mappin & Webb

(LTD.)

## STERLING SILVER PRESENTATION PLATE.

The Public supplied by the Actual Makers at Manufacturers' Wholesale  
Cash Prices, saving all Intermediate Profits.



The "Stanley" Bowl, in Sterling Silver.



The "Monteith" Bowl, in Sterling Silver.

Illustrated Price List  
Post Free.



The "Cambridge" Bowl, in Sterling Silver.

WEST END—  
**OXFORD STREET**, 158 to 162  
LONDON, W.

Manufactury and Show-Rooms:  
**THE ROYAL WORKS**, Norfolk St., SHEFFIELD.  
MANCHESTER—  
AIX-LES-BAINS—  
St. Ann's Square. CARRIAGE NUMA BLANC. JOHANNESBURG—  
8, Von Brandis Square.

CITY (Facing the Mansion House)—  
**QUEEN VICTORIA ST.**, No. 2  
LONDON, E.C.

Important Sale.

## THE VALUABLE STOCK

OF

HOWELL &amp; JAMES, Ltd.,

OF REGENT STREET,

WILL BE OFFERED FOR SALE

AT

PETER ROBINSON'S

OXFORD STREET HOUSE

On Monday, Sept. 30,

CONTINUING FOR 12 DAYS.

This Unique Stock offers Exceptional Opportunities of securing thoroughly up-to-date and reliable goods at such REMARKABLE PRICES that Special Attention is drawn to the IMPORTANT ADVANTAGES which the Sale of this Stock presents.

Write for Catalogue, showing Original and Reduced Prices.

PETER ROBINSON, Ltd.

OXFORD STREET.

LOVELY COLOURS.  
BRILLIANT GLOSS.REFUSE  
IMITATIONS.

SEE THAT  
EVERY TIN IS  
STAMPED WITH "ASPINALL'S"  
NAME AND MEDALS.

ASPINALL'S ENAMEL is PURE, NON-POISONOUS,  
BRILLIANT, and DURABLE.

A 1/- Tin of ASPINALL'S will cover a much greater surface than an equal quantity of Paint or common Enamel.

Sold by ASPINALL'S ENAMEL, Ltd., New Cross, London, S.E.

PARIS: 24, Rue Alibert.

## HAMPTONS



Are now making a SPECIAL DISPLAY of all their New Productions in Heavy

Curtains and Furnishing Fabrics for the Autumn Season.

The various exclusive Specialties in Tapestries, Serges, Damasks, Silks, Brocades, &amp;c., comprised in this display represent

Values that cannot be excelled.

HAMPTONS'

'Osborne' Curtain  
*is an Exclusive Specialty not elsewhere obtainable.*

In New Shades of Plain Tapestry, with figured border; notably choice and quite new in effect. In stock in Various Colours.

Any Shade to harmonise with special decorations can be supplied.

## Example of a Tastefully Furnished Window,

Complete with Draperies, Embroidered and Frilled Duchesse Blind and Brise-Bise.  
Selected from the series of Stylish Window Draperies illustrated in HAMPTON'S NEW BOOK."FURNISHING FABRICS AND SPECIMEN DRAPERIES," sent Post Free  
For the convenience of Country Customers and those who are unable to visit the Show-rooms, HAMPTON & SONS have prepared special

## PATTERN BOOKS OF FURNISHING FABRICS,

The Patterns in which are sufficiently large to enable purchasers to judge what will be the effect of the Fabrics when made up. These new Pattern Books are the finest yet produced, and are sent free to any responsible applicant.

INSTRUCTIONS BY POST are dealt with promptly, and with the utmost care.

HAMPTON &amp; SONS' NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES OF FURNITURE, CARPETS, FABRICS, &amp;c., enable intending purchasers to see that HAMPTON &amp; SONS' productions afford value for money that REMAIN UNSURPASSED.

PALL MALL EAST, TRAFALGAR SQUARE, S.W.



similar line of galon trimmed the top of the flounce. The bodice was boused over a belt of black velvet ribbon, and had a front of white lace and chiffon, with a side piece of blue velvet (the French call the centre vest the chemisette and the outer vest or edging piece the gilet) set with many tiny turquoise-studded buttons. For the heavier tailor-dresses, a galon of the same tone as the material is generally chosen. There may be great relief in detail notwithstanding: thus, a brown cheviot is trimmed with a galon of brown silk braid in which copper threads glisten; and a touch of gold is seen amidst the green silk threads that form the chief portion of an elaborate passementerie trimming a cloth gown of olive green. Strappings of taffetas are seen in shot and fancy designs, but must be sparingly employed on plain cloth if a vulgar look is to be averted.

Those little stray ends of trimming or ribbon, decorated with ferrets or grelots, that we patronised last season have not worn out their welcome. They appear cleverly placed on many of the new models, perhaps as a little rosette and cluster of ends at each side of the throat or at the bust, perhaps as a finish to a lacing of the waist-belt, and offer an easy and effective means of throwing a sparkle of gold or silver upon a sombre gown. One smart visiting-dress shown me was bedecked with a hundred or so of tiny gold buckles. This seems perhaps excessive as you read of it, but it did not look so to the eye. To begin with, the material was black glacé—and let me interpose the fact that this is to be one of the most fashionable of fabrics for the smart frocks of the coming time—and its trimming consisted of straps of narrow black velvet ribbon, on each of which straps a tiny gold buckle was placed. They were arranged thus: There was a flounce all round, and above it a line some six inches deep of the glacé tucked round-wise; above this, to the waist, the glacé was laid in narrow folds, stitched downwards. The straps of velvet ribbon passed from the flounce to the roundway tuckings, and again, from the top of those tuckings on to the upper part of the skirt, and a little gilt buckle—a mere midget—was placed in the midst of each of the straps. The bolero was trimmed all round to match, a row of roundwise tuckings meeting down-coming *plis*, with the little straps of black velvet ribbon and gold buckle in the centre of each strap to join the two sets of folds; and the sleeves were done to match at elbow and cuffs. The vest was of a very gay flowered Louis XIV. brocade; and the little chemisette at the throat was of white chiffon. I describe this so particularly because it is an excellent example of the smartness of black glacé, and of real ingenuity in the use of the folds and tucks that this material so obligingly lends its substance to produce.

Quite an unusual opportunity of obtaining dresses and other drapery goods at a great reduction is to be offered us next week. Beginning on the 30th of the month, Messrs. Peter Robinson are going to sell off, at their



A CLOTH GOWN, BRIGHTENED WITH EMBROIDERY AND SATIN.

Oxford Circus house, the stock of the almost equally well-known house of Howell and James, which has recently had to succumb after a long career. The sale will last only twelve days, and of course all the goods to be offered are those of a leading London house. As to the prices, a sale catalogue can be had by post, which will indicate to some extent the bargains on view. It is impossible, however, for the catalogue to mention all the numerous items, so that it will be worth while for any lady to make even a considerable journey from the country to see for herself. Howell and James's was one of the firms that were patronised by the late Queen, and one of the most interesting items on sale at Messrs. Peter Robinson's next week is just 75 yards left over of the special black faille duchesse that Bonnet used to manufacture for this firm to supply the late Queen's orders. It is to be sold off now under the manufacturer's price, at 9s. 11d. per yard; so you can judge how fine and regal this lovely silk must be.

In the illustration on this page the unfading popularity of the bolero is displayed. The revers are embroidered, and the cuffs and vest are white satin. In the other sketch, the trimming of cloth dresses with galon, referred to above, can be inspected. The fancy braid is seen trimming the bodice and curving in bands on the skirt, while at the same time it is permitted to form the waist-belt. This dress is laced with velvet, and the end of that lacing might well be permitted to appear dangling below the waist, and be finished off with gold tags.

Velveteens, which will be much used for smart winter dresses, with the bodices trimmed with a little good lace, are more beautiful than ever in colouring. It is really wonderful to look over a shade-card and observe the infinite gradations of tint. In greens there are lily-leaf and willow-green, and emerald and sea, and Nile and bronze, each exquisite, and the rest, running through the gamut of shades. The reds are not less various: the tulip, the geranium, the poppy, the ugly-named but effective *sang-de-boeuf*, the ruby, the copper, the old rose—these and a dozen other shades, ranging from almost pink to the neighbourhood of brown. Out of such variety who could not be pleased? The great virtues of velveteen are its capacity for receiving the beautiful and various dyes and its softness in draping; and these qualities make it above all suitable for tea-gowns and indoor dresses for the colder part of the year's procession of costume.

To fasten effectively the lace that adorns such rich-looking gowns, some diamond brooches are indispensable, and what is a woman of this beginning of the century without her string of pearls for wear all day long, or her dog-collar of the same gems of price for the most stately occasions? Let those who cannot boast of a jewel-case adequately filled hie them to the Parisian Diamond Company's establishments at either 143, Regent Street, 85, New Bond Street, or 37, 38, and 43, Burlington Arcade, and provide at moderate price the necessary adjuncts to a smart appearance *en grande tenue*. *FILOMENA.*

# Bengér's Food

## GOLD MEDAL, Awarded Health Exhibition, London.

This Delicious, highly Nutritive, and most Easily Digested Food is specially prepared for Infants, and for those Adults whose digestive powers have been weakened by illness or advancing years.

**The following letter is published by special permission of the Russian Court.**

"Sirs,—Please forward to Balmoral Castle one dozen 2/6 Tins of BENGÉR'S FOOD for H.I.M. THE EMPRESS OF RUSSIA, addressed to Miss Coster. We received the box ordered from Peterhof.  
"Yours truly, F. COSTER."

*The following extracts from the Medical Journals, &c., sufficiently indicate its high character, and the estimation in which it is held alike by the Medical Profession and by the Public:*

*The Lancet* describes it as "Mr. Bengér's admirable preparation."

*The London Medical Record* says:—"It is retained when all other foods are rejected... It is invaluable."

*The British Medical Journal* says:—"Bengér's Food has by its excellence established a reputation of its own."

*The Illustrated Medical News* says:—"Infants do remarkably well on it. There is certainly a great future before it."

*A Government Medical Officer* writes:—"I began using your Food when my son was only a fortnight old, and now (five months) he is as fine a boy as you could wish to see."

*From an Eminent Surgeon* :—"After a lengthened experience of Foods, both at home and in India, I consider Bengér's Food incomparably superior to any I have ever prescribed."

**N.B.—In view of the facts disclosed by the Report of the Royal Commission on Arsenical Poisoning, it seems desirable to remind Medical Men and the Public that BENGÉR'S FOOD IS NOT a Malted Food.**

**BENGÉR'S FOOD is sold in Tins of various sizes by Chemists, &c., everywhere.**



For turning time to advantage  
USE SUNLIGHT SOAP.

**SUNLIGHT SOAP**

Reduces the hours of labour.

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Increases the hours of ease.

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**MAKE MOST OF TIME!**

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**TO SAVE TIME IS TO LENGTHEN LIFE.**

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**SUNLIGHT SOAP**

Lessens the worries of life.

**SUNLIGHT SOAP**

Adds to the pleasures of home

**SUNLIGHT SOAP**

Preserves the clothes.

## WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The Scotch confirmation, under seal of the Commissariat of Lanarkshire, of the deed of settlement (dated Oct. 18, 1899) of Sir William Laird, of Glasgow, a director of William Baird and Co., Limited, ironmasters, and chairman of the North British Railway, who died on Aug. 14, granted to James Laird, the son, Miss Janet Forbes

the value of the personal estate in England and Scotland amounting to £68,029.

The will (dated March 15, 1899), with a codicil (dated Dec. 21 following), of Miss Maria Pope, of 39, Kensington Park Gardens, who died on Aug. 8, was proved on Sept. 6, by William Henry Honey and Thomas Oblein, the executors, the value of the estate being £59,838. The testatrix bequeaths £50 and an annuity of £200 to her

cousin Hannah Frances McCullach; £2000 each, and certain pictures, silver plate, and furniture, to her nephews, Ernest Edward Pope, and Thomas Arthur D. Pope, and to her nieces, Fanny Gertrude Heald, Edith May Shadbolt, Anne Pope, and Lilian Maria Pope; £50 each to her executors; and legacies to servants. All her interest in a freehold estate at Cambridge Heath, and in a sum of £6000, and the residue of her property she leaves to her nephew Michael Herbert Pope.

The will (dated Nov. 17, 1890), with two codicils (dated June 20, 1898, and April 30, 1901), of Lieutenant-Colonel Archibald William Clarke, of 25, Wynnstan Gardens, Kensington, and Thornborough, Ryde, Isle of Wight, who died on May 20, was proved on Sept. 13 by Mrs. Florence Bernard Clarke, the widow, and Gerald Lorenzo Chorley, the executors, the value of the estate amounting to £45,967. The testator gives £200, all his household furniture, and the use, for life, of his leasehold residence, and during her widowhood an annuity of £600, or of £300 should she again marry, to his wife; and £1000 to his children by her. The



GOLD SWORD OF HONOUR FOR A CANADIAN OFFICER.

The sword which has been made to the order of the citizens of Quebec for presentation to Lieutenant-Colonel Turner has a guard and hilt of 15-carat gold. The three bands and rings on the scabbard and the scabbard itself are of solid silver. Maple-leaves form a prominent feature of the ornamentation on the scabbard and the guard. The blade has the following inscription etched in the centre: "Royal Canadian Dragoons, South African Campaign, 1899 to 1901. Presented by the Citizens of Quebec to Lieutenant-Colonel R. E. W. Turner, V.C., D.S.O., Royal Canadian Dragoons, in Recognition of his Valour and Devotion to Queen and Country. Boer War, 1900-1." The Goldsmiths and Silversmiths Company, Limited, of 112, Regent Street, London, had the honour of supplying the sword.

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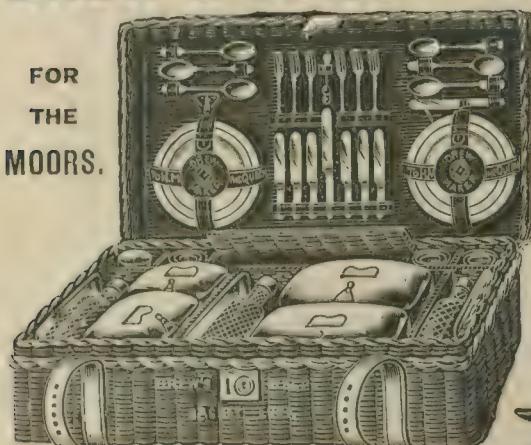
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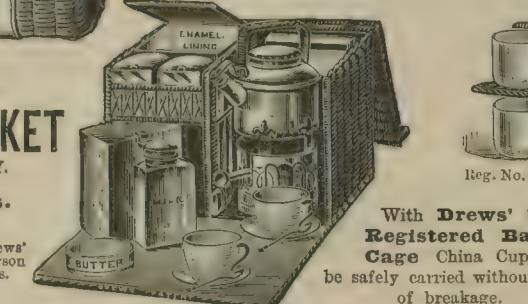
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residue of his property he leaves between all his children in equal shares.

The will (dated Aug. 3, 1888), with two codicils (dated June 13, 1894, and Oct. 10, 1899), of Mr. Welbore Stuart Ellis, of Hazelbourne, Dorking, who died on Aug. 12, was proved on Sept. 18 by Edward Cozens Smith, John Wreford Budd, and Mrs. Emily Ellis, the widow, the value of the estate amounting to £34,255. The testator bequeaths £1000 and his household furniture to his wife; £100 and £200 per annum, to be raised to £500 per annum on her marriage, to his daughter Victoria Mary Emily Ellis; £300 each to Edward Cozens Smith and John Wreford Budd; and £50 to James Hopkins. The residue of his property he leaves, upon trust, for his wife for life, and then for his daughter and her issue.

The will (dated May 14, 1901) of Mr. Jephthah Pacey, of 105, Pall Mall, who died on Aug. 5, was proved on Sept. 16 by Robert Fisher Easterby and Henry Francis Russell, the executors, the value of the estate amounting to £33,186. The testator gives £1000 to his nephew John Watson Russell; £200 to Robert Fisher Easterby; £100 each to his brother Thomas, his sister Mrs. Hannah Russell, and his nephew Henry Francis Russell; and £50 to the Reform Club Servants' Benevolent Fund. The

residue of his property is to be divided between his nephews and nieces.

The will (dated April 13, 1883) of Mr. Jasper Knight, of Tynedale House, Wimbledon Common, and formerly of 21, Great St. Helens, who died on April 4, was proved on Sept. 17 by Mrs. Frances Alice Knight, the widow and sole executrix, the value of the estate being £39,517. The testator leaves all his property to his wife.

The will of Major-General Francis Booth Norman, K.C.B., of 3, Sussex Gardens, West Dulwich, who died on June 25, was proved on Sept. 17 by Charles Boyce and Louis William Dane, two of the executors, the value of the estate being £5016.

A CURIOUS WATCH.

Now that diplomatic relationship has been amicably arranged between the German and Chinese imperial houses, it is a noteworthy fact that between our own country and China the business relationship has not been seriously disturbed by the recent uprising. Among the many important orders that have been entrusted to our English manufacturers is one which we must consider as unique as it is interesting. Messrs. S. Smith and Son, of 9, Strand, London, W.C., "the well-known manufacturers of horological extravagances," have just completed a timekeeper which they have made to the order of an important Chinese official, and we herewith give an illustration which will better convey an idea of the wonderful piece of work. It is a transparent watch, the wheels and pinions of which are fixed in a skeleton frame, and all the various parts are finally placed between two solid crystal plates, so that the delicate mechanism and fine finish can be minutely examined and admired without any damage being done. The escapement is of the firm's well-known revolving type, and as the timekeeping qualities of this marvellous instrument were most essential, it has passed through the most severe tests, as instituted by the Kew Observatory authorities, and has obtained a Class A Especially Good certificate of 80·1 marks.

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Shaving Stick  
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Cool and Sweet

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## ECCLESIASTICAL NOTES.

One of the most brilliant mathematicians among the clergy is Canon Clarke, the newly appointed Vicar of Huddersfield, who was Seventh Wrangler in 1874. He is the son of the Rev. William Clarke, M.A., of Firbank, Westmorland, and has spent nearly all his life in the North of England. As Vicar of Dewsbury he was very popular, and did much for the advancement of elementary education. He has been Hon. Canon of Wakefield Cathedral since 1893.

Canon Hensley Henson has lately been pleading for more hearty congregational singing, as distinct from the musical domination of the choir. A correspondent of the *Church Times* asks why the Rector of St. Margaret's

should not hold a congregational practice in his church. This would show whether the majority of the members are really in earnest about the singing. He also mentions that at St. Margaret's the hymn-boards are empty, and that persons sitting some distance down the aisle cannot hear the priest's voice when he gives out the number. Surely hymn-boards—and not empty ones—ought by this time to be universally adopted in our larger churches.

Canterbury residents were much pleased to note the improvement in Dean Farrar's appearance after his return from Dorsetshire. His health has greatly benefited by his two months' holiday, and he is taking regular duty at the Cathedral. He spoke on the death of President McKinley with all his old impressive eloquence.

The Bishop of Brisbane, who arrives in England this week, has been entrusted by the Synod of his diocese with an appeal to the Old Country for aid in building the new Cathedral. The Duke of Cornwall and York laid the first stone of the Cathedral on May 22. Its total cost is estimated at £35,000, of which nearly £11,000 remains to be raised. The building now being used as a Cathedral is old and dilapidated, and will revert to the Government in two years.

Dr. Parker will deliver his address as Chairman of the Congregational Union on Oct. 15 in the Free Trade Hall, Manchester. He will continue the subject which he opened at the City Temple last April—the scheme for a United Congregational Church.

V.

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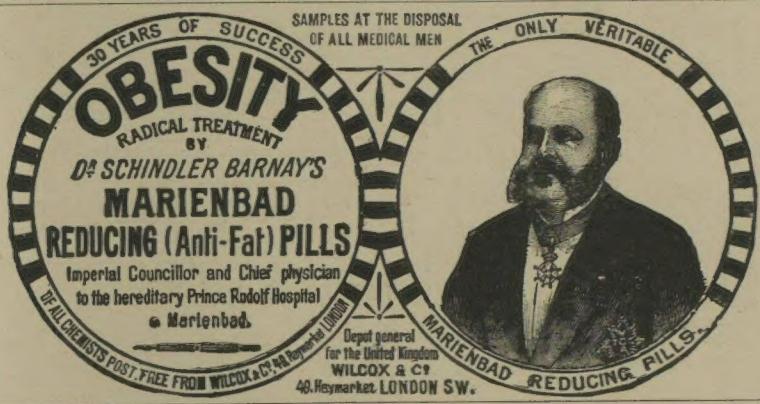
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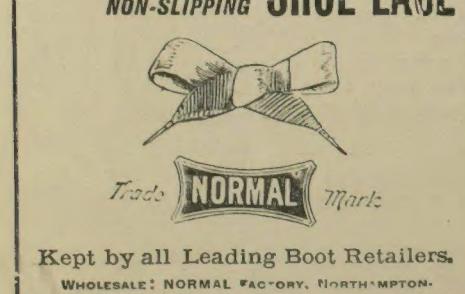
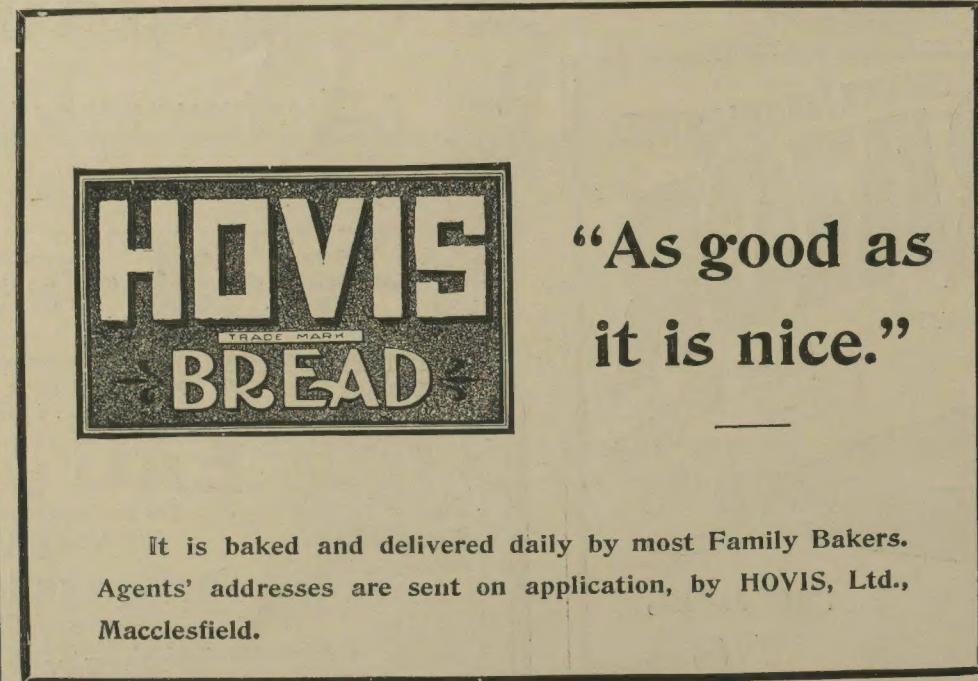
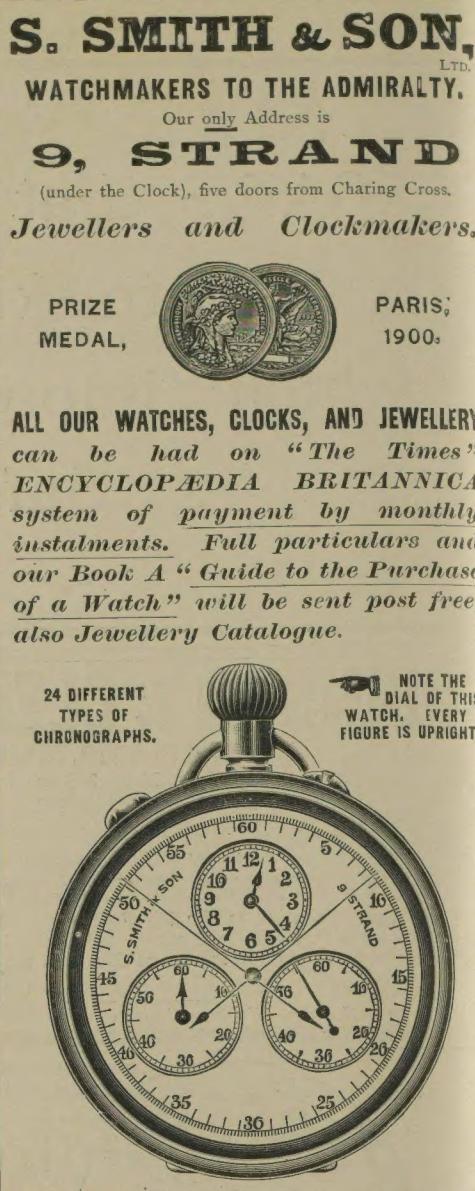
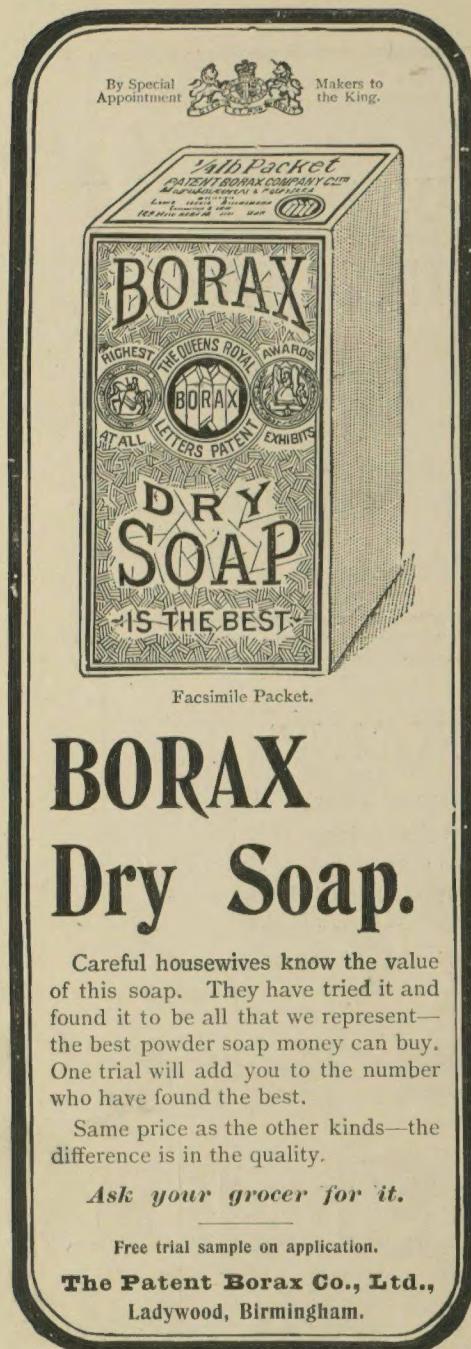
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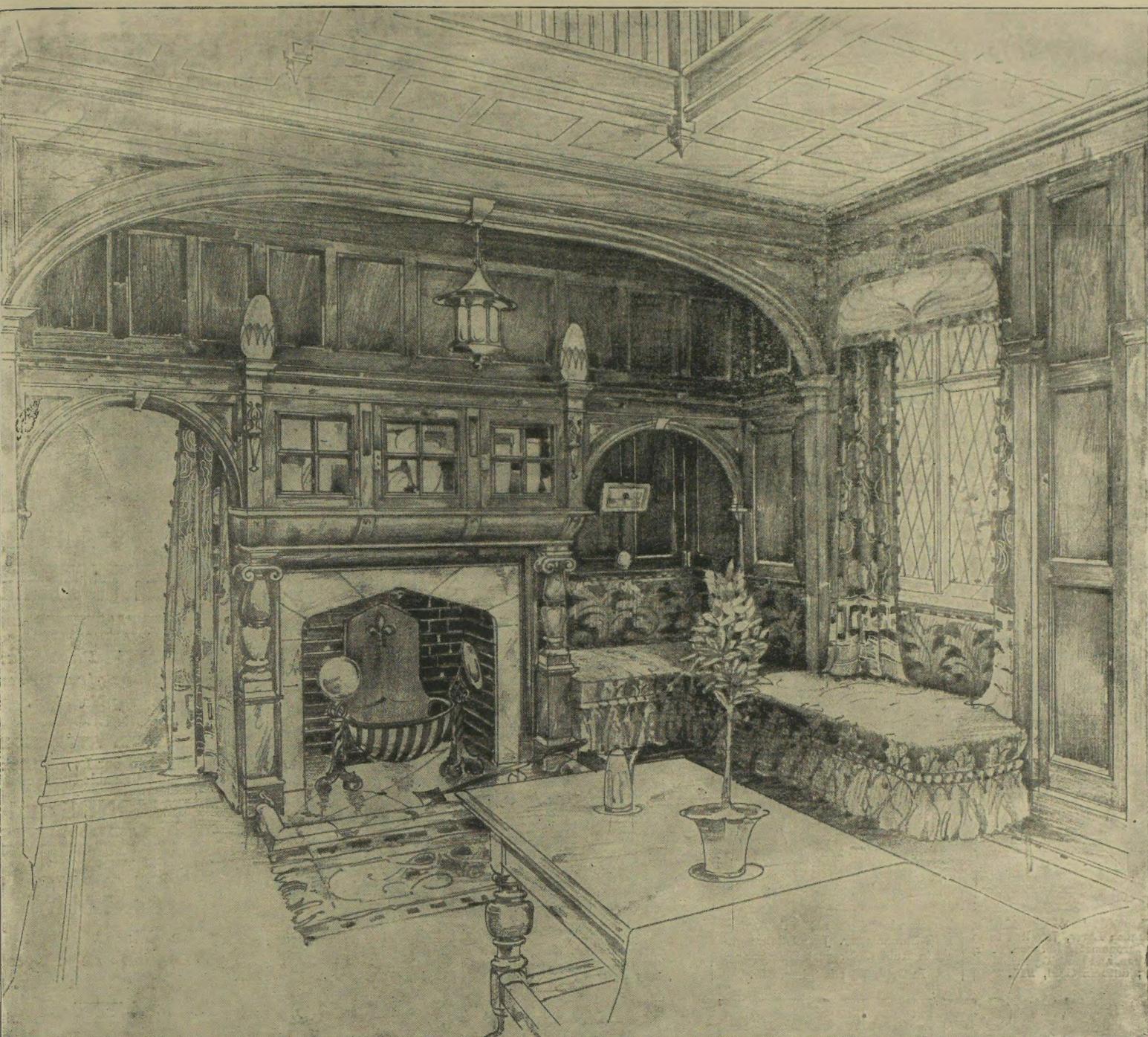
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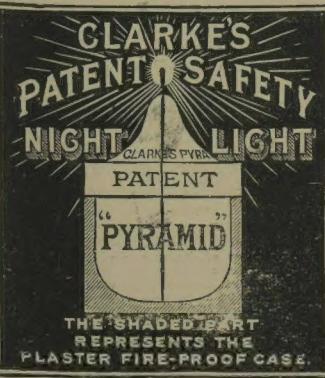
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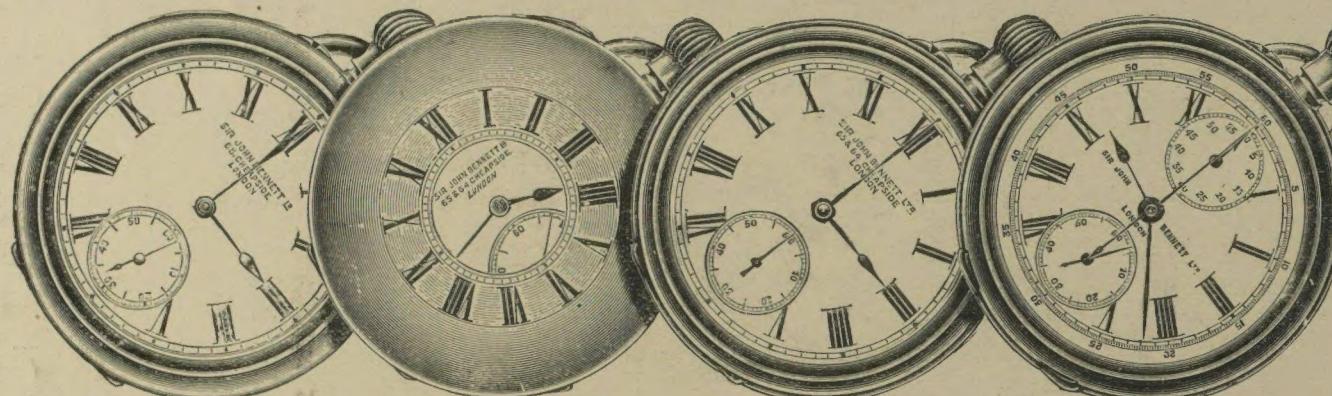
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